

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT
OF THE DEPARTMENT,
1917-18.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN :

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

1st April, 1919.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Eighteenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1917-18.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. TAYLOR.

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE, VISCOUNT FRENCH OF
YPRES, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.,
FIELD-MARSHAL.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Eighteenth Annual General Report.

The Annual Report of the Department includes as hitherto operations up to the close of the agricultural year, viz., 30th September, 1918.

The Report has been divided as follows :

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The last meeting of the Council of Agriculture, which was constituted in 1915, was held on 14th November, 1917, when the following were among the principal matters discussed:—Provision by the State of additional funds for agricultural schemes; prices for potatoes and grain crops; the allotments system, and drainage of flooded lands.

The new Council, to hold office until 31st March, 1921, was fully constituted in April, 1918, and assembled for the first time on 15th May, 1918. The first business of the Council was the election of representatives on the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. At the meeting in question the following subjects were considered:—The effects of conscription on tillage in Ireland; supply of feeding stuffs for stock in Ireland; prices of grain, pigs and army horses; licensing of dogs; foot-rot in sheep, and the Food Controller's Production of Flour Order.

On each occasion during the period under review on which the Council met the meeting took place in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin, through the courtesy of the Council of the Society.

Four meetings of the Agricultural Board and three meetings of the Board of Technical Instruction were held during the year ended 30th September, 1918.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration was re-appointed for 1918-1921, but the Commissioners of National Education did not appoint a representative.

Lists of the members of the foregoing bodies will be found in the Appendices at pages 152 to 156.

2.—FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a) *Parliamentary Vote.*

Provision for the administrative expenses of the Department, of the Science and Art Institutions, and of the Geological Survey of Ireland for 1917-18 was made in the Department's Parliamentary Vote, and in the Vote for Science and Art in the United Kingdom respectively. The Parliamentary Vote also included the following grants-in-aid:—Diseases of Animals Acts, £6,100; forestry operations, £6,000; and £87,000 under Section 15 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909.

The following grants were made from the Development Fund: Improvement of horsebreeding, £2,000 (supplementing £8,000

provided in the Parliamentary Vote); afforestation, £2,626; tobacco growing experiments, £4,891; fishery development, £399; preliminary expenses of a Veterinary Research Laboratory, £119 (see Appendices, page 143).

Expenditure in connection with Compulsory Tillage and Food Production Schemes was incurred, and met from the Vote of Credit, amounting to £65,509 in respect of the remuneration and travelling expenses of a special temporary staff of Tillage Inspectors, Draughtsmen and Clerks, advertising, and the collection of statistics of crops, live stock and feeding stuffs; £38,000 for the purchase and operation of agricultural machinery; £68,100 for advances of loans for agricultural implements; £2,000 for the purchase of seed wheat and oats; and £15,900 for schemes of food production carried out by County and Urban Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

A special grant of £25,000 was received from the Treasury for the extension and development of the normal agricultural schemes of Committees of Agriculture, and in consideration of the assistance rendered, and to be rendered by them, in the work of increased tillage. An instalment of £10,000 was received in respect of war bonus (as from 17th December, 1917) of officers whose remuneration is paid from the Department's Endowment Fund or from the funds of the Statutory Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

The expenditure on the Science and Art Institutions and the Geological Survey was as follows (see Appendices, page 144): Royal College of Science, £22,936; National Museum, £11,202; National Library, £5,413; Metropolitan School of Art, £3,600; Royal Botanic Gardens, £5,745; Geological Survey, £1,633. Grants to Technical Schools and Classes of Science and Art, amounting to £107,274, were also paid from this Vote.

(b) *Endowment Fund.*

For particulars of receipts and expenditure, see Appendices, pages 143 and 149.

(c) *General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

For similar particulars regarding this Fund, see Appendices, pages 146 and 147.

3.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The normal income received by the Department in 1917-18, for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, was the same as in the five preceding years, viz.: £190,000. In addition, special grants already referred to, of £25,000 for agricultural schemes and £10,000 in respect of war bonus, were also received.

The sum available for agricultural purposes in 1917-18 from the Department's normal income was £124,000, viz.: £190,000 less £66,000 reserved by the Act for technical instruction, fisheries, etc.

FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.	
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The residue of the capital sums granted to the Department under Section 15 (a) and (g) of the Act of 1899, as well as the unexpended balances of annual income from previous years were invested in Government securities. The face value of the securities held on 31st March, 1918, was £103,400, and their cash value on that date £58,273. The cash balance in hands and at bank was £30,954, and the amount of principal outstanding on loans financed from the Endowment Fund was £89,945. The total assets of the fund on 31st March, 1918, exclusive of the special grants for agricultural schemes and war bonus amounted, therefore, to £199,172.

SECURITIES HELD.	
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The statutory charges on these assets on the same date were £24,556, viz.: Technical Instruction in County Boroughs £2,280; Technical Instruction in Urban and Rural Districts, £18,786; extension of special schemes of Technical Instruction £827; sea fisheries, £7,350; and buildings, etc., at the Munster Institute, £363.

STATUTORY LIABILITIES.	
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The sum of £55,000 annually available for technical instruction purposes was, as stated in the last Report, allocated as follows for the triennial period ended 31st March, 1918, viz.:

FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.	
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For technical instruction in the six county boroughs	£24,000]
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For technical instruction elsewhere than in county boroughs and for central purposes	£31,000]
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A similar allocation for the three years ending 31st March, 1921, was sanctioned by the Board of Technical Instruction at their meeting in March, 1918.

With the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, grants from agricultural funds were made as follows for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects, viz.: £7,940 for rural classes in manual instruction and domestic economy conducted by local authorities, and £2,700 for classes in lace, crochet, farriery and other rural industries working under the direct supervision of the Department.

Excluding the grant for war bonus and a balance of £38,529 from the previous financial year, the total sum available in

1917-18 for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects was £62,946.*

The total expenditure within the year was £84,682, of which £48,350 was paid to the six county boroughs.

Balances amounting to £16,843, representing accumulations of £2,280 in respect of county borough schemes and of £14,563 in respect of urban and special schemes, were carried forward to 1918-19.

A Special Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland is issued annually by the Department.

The sum available for fishery purposes in 1917-18, exclusive of the annual sum of £10,000 under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act
FUNDS FOR FISHERY PURPOSES. of 1899 was £18,114, viz.: £7,565 balance from the previous year and sundry receipts, £5,549. The gross expenditure was £15,764.

The total sum issued, since the establishment of the Department, in loans for the purchase and repair of fishing boats and gear amounts to £99,410. The total repayments, including interest, made during the same period was £89,689, the arrears of instalments amounted to £1,465, and a sum of £1,690 was written off as irrecoverable.

4.—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the academic year 1917-18, 188 students, of which 90 were Non-Associate students, attended the
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE. College. The Associate students include 6 Royal Scholars, 16 Science Scholars, 19 Science Teachers, 15 Agricultural Scholars.

In addition, there were 6 Research students, of whom 4 held Scientific and Industrial Research Scholarships. A series of short summer courses of instruction organised by the Department was held in the College during the months of July and August, 1918, and was attended by 274 additional students. The First Year course for students of the Royal Veterinary College continued to be conducted at the Royal College of Science, and was attended by 44 students. A special course in theoretical and practical work pertaining to Creamery Management was given to 12 selected students already employed in creamery work.

Many of the Associate students of the College have postponed their work, and are serving in different capacities in His Majesty's Forces. The Department have pleasure in referring

* In addition, a sum of £107,274 was expended from the Parliamentary Vote, see pages 3 and 144. The distribution of these grants is shown on pages 160 to 201 of the Appendices.

to the award of an M.C. to a past student of the College, Captain J. H. Cooke, R.G.A., but regret to have to record that a past student, Sub-Lieutenant W. J. Johnston, R.N., was killed in action.

The regretted decease of Professor Mettam, Principal of the College, occurred during the 1917-18 school year. As a result, and pending the appointment of a successor, certain of the whole-time members of the staff were required to undertake additional duties.

The successful results which have been attained during the session are to be attributed to the earnest and loyal co-operation of the staff.

The number of students in attendance for the 1917-18 session, viz., 124, was slightly in excess of the number at the 1916-17 session.

The usual research work was carried on. Investigations were made throughout the year into diseases of the mouth and lips of cattle. Considerable attention was also paid to diseases in poultry.

For further details, see page 20 of this Report.

A series of special exhibits was organised for the purpose of increasing the interest of the public in the educational work of the Museum.

**NATIONAL
MUSEUM OF
SCIENCE AND
ART.** In the Industrial Hall there were two exhibits, viz.: photographs illustrating the practical manner in which women took their share in war work and photographs

of the Canadian troops, and the scenes of their activities during the early part of the war. In the Art and Industrial Division the valuable Greek pottery obtained at the sale of the Hope heirlooms, and specimens of white embroidery, mostly worked in the North of Ireland, were displayed. A special exhibit relating to the honey-bee, and its life history, was prepared and shown in the Natural History Division, together with numerous bee-keeping appliances the use of which tend to increase the yield of honey. In connection with this latter display, demonstrations or lectures were given and were much appreciated by the public, as they were attended by about 300 visitors. Instructive demonstrations were also held in the Botanical Section on food problems with exhibits showing the pre-war and war scale of rations for an average man, and the relative food values of the commoner vegetables and other foods.

The public attendance of visitors during the year ended 30th September showed, as compared with the record of the previous year, an increase of 21,237 which it is believed was due largely to the attraction of the special exhibitions.

Art and Industrial Collections.—Some valuable pieces of Irish Silver were acquired at a sale in London as well as several very fine specimens of Greek pottery.

Irish Antiquities Collection.—Part of the well-known Knowles Collection of Irish Stone Implements was purchased.

Natural History Collections.—Only a few purchases were made, but many gifts continued to reach the Museum.

During the year, 4,757 volumes were added to the Library, which now possesses more than 230,000 volumes. Readers' attendances numbered 151,679, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly 18,000. The important Twelve Year Subject Index (which also

NATIONAL
LIBRARY OF
IRELAND.

includes references to certain older re-catalogued parts of the Library) is ready for press. Great progress has been made in arranging the numerous pamphlets of the Library. Of these, there are some tens of thousands, many of considerable value and rarity, and the whole collection, when the grouping and binding has been completed, will number approximately 2,000 volumes, constituting a body of most valuable reference matter.

Considerable damage was done to plants and trees in the grounds by two gales on Sunday, 16th December, and Sunday, 9th June, respectively. The December gale was exceptionally violent, and was accompanied by heavy falls of snow during the greater part

ROYAL
BOTANIC
GARDENS.

of the day. The largest willow in the garden, and one of the large yew trees were blown down, as also were the single specimens which the gardens possessed of the snake-bark maple and the white poplar. The conservatories and buildings escaped injury.

A number of plants cultivated as herbs were raised and distributed, also a quantity of the seeds of these plants.

In view of the extension of the allotments movement in the Dublin area the economic sections of the gardens attracted considerable attention. Many ploholders came to study the methods adopted, to note the names of the best varieties grown, dates of sowing, planting, etc., and to obtain information on these points, which was freely given.

The great shortage in the coal supply rendered the carrying on of the work in the conservatories and propagating houses a matter of extreme difficulty, even with the most rigid economy in consumption.

The number of students who attended the school during the session 1917-18 was 279, of whom 156 were male and 123 female students.

**METROPOLITAN
SCHOOL OF
ART.**

The use of the school galleries was again granted by the Department to the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy for their annual exhibition of pictures and sculpture, the Academy's galleries having been burnt down in 1916, and not yet re-erected.

During the month of February an Exhibition of Allied War Photographs was held in the School Gallery.

The fresco decoration of the Dublin City Hall, which had been undertaken by the Headmaster of the School, was completed during the session. This work has taken four years to complete, and has furnished a very valuable training in mural decoration for the advanced students of the School who have assisted the Headmaster in enlarging the designs and preparing the cartoons.

Another very important piece of applied Art work, completed in the School during the session, was the beautiful silver and enamel tabernacle panels for the Honan Hostel Chapel at Cork. These panels were designed by the teacher of Enamelling and Art Metal Work, and executed in the School with the assistance of the advanced students of the class.

THE LOSS OF TWO OF THE GEOLOGISTS IN THE FIELD OF WAR, AND THE ABSENCE OF THE CHEMICAL OFFICER ON MILITARY SERVICE,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

have been still more severely felt during the past year; but it has been possible to deal with a large number of enquiries connected with the demand for coal and minerals of pressing economic importance. A map has been drawn up for publication, on the scale of one-tenth of an inch to one mile, showing the distribution of peat and coal in Ireland, and on a copy of this all the important mines and localities of economic minerals have been recorded. It is intended that this mineral map shall, when issued to the public, be accompanied by a pamphlet giving some account of the past history of Irish mines. Observations on the coal-bearing strata of northern Ireland have been continued, notably near Ballycastle, in conjunction with officers of the Ministry of Munitions. A magnetic survey has been made on the lode of iron-ore at Ballard, county Wicklow, from which experience has been gained in this newly developed type of exploration.

The experiments as to the utilisation for agriculture of finely powdered rocks, rich in potash, have been continued in co-operation with the Agricultural Branch of the Department. For the same branch, an examination has been made of areas of clay soils in county Wexford, in connection with tillage operations.

5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Forestry—Leasing of Land for Afforestation by the State.—In connection with their proposals for the leasing of privately owned lands for afforestation by the State the Development Commissioners requested the Department to ascertain the number of landowners who

THE
DEVELOPMENT
ACT.

might be willing to adopt the scheme. Particulars were immediately submitted to some 120 landowners throughout the country, who were understood to be in possession of land suitable for afforestation, and offers comprising a total of 11,139 acres were received. Particulars of these offers were forwarded to the Development Commissioners, who suggested that the Department should proceed to consider the suitability of these areas for schemes of economic forestry, and to submit definite proposals in respect of those areas for which the Department would be prepared to frame and carry out leasing schemes if recommended by the Commissioners and sanctioned by the Treasury. The suggestion was accompanied by a reminder of the Commissioners' view that, as a general rule, no scheme for state afforestation in a particular district should be brought forward unless the acreage available in the present or future, whether consisting of one area, or of a group of contiguous areas, would be sufficient to afford a reasonable prospect of being worked from one centre on commercial lines. In accordance with this principle, the Department have entered into negotiations with the owners of three of the largest areas offered with the view of arranging terms should the lands be found suitable for afforestation.

Tree Seeds.—A large supply of tree seeds, purchased by the Timber Supply Department of the Board of Trade, was handed over for disposal to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Department. The suggestion was made that a portion of these seeds should be raised by the Departments concerned, to provide seedlings for after-the-war planting, and the balance sold at cost price to nurserymen and private owners. The quantity allocated to the Department was 1,952 lbs., of which 365 lbs. have been sold. Of the remainder, 511 lbs. were sown this year by the Department, leaving a balance of 1,076 lbs. on hands for sowing next season.

Grants to Local Authorities.—The fourth annual instalment of the grant of £1,385 from the Development Fund for the maintenance and management of certain woodlands in county Kildare, amounting to £251 0s. 9d., was paid over to the Kildare county council.

Tobacco.—The total amount of grants allocated from the Development Fund, as previously reported, is £68,675. Advances are made each year to the Department as required.

The experiments which were suspended by Lord Dunraven in 1917, owing to the accidental destruction by fire of his re-handling station at Adare, county Limerick, were resumed in 1918. The resumption, however, was on a reduced scale, principally owing to the fact that, on account of conditions arising out of the war, it was not practicable to reinstal the equipment necessary for dealing with the crop from the full acreage which might be grown by Lord Dunraven under the scheme.

The experiments which are being conducted by Sir Nugent T. Everard, Randlestown, Navan, were continued by him in 1918, also on a reduced scale, owing to the withdrawal of some of the growers from the scheme, on account of circumstances, due to the guaranteeing of prices for certain farm crops.

In view of the fact that both experimenters are carrying out experiments on much smaller areas than those originally contemplated, in respect of which certain standing charges are incurred annually, irrespective of the area actually grown, arrangements have been made with the approval of the Treasury, whereby special additional grants will be paid to the experimenters to enable them to defray such charges.

Details of these arrangements, and of the progress of the experiments in 1918, will be found on page 55 of this Report.

Horse Breeding.—The Treasury again placed at the disposal of the Department a sum of £8,000, which was allocated for the purchase of stallions, and nominations of mares. In addition, a sum of £2,000 was provided from the Development Fund for defraying contingent liabilities in connection with the Irish Draught Horse scheme, and for the necessary expenses incurred in regard to the Irish Draught Horse Book.

Details of the operations of the scheme in question will be found at pages 39 to 44 of the Report.

Fisheries.—The operations for the improvement of Kilkeel Harbour were continued. Work at Helvick had to be suspended during the summer owing to shortage of labour, but has been restarted. Balbriggan harbour was dredged in the interests of the fishing fleet. Instruction was afforded to persons undertaking for the first time the running of motor engines in fishing boats, and the scheme of rendering expert advice to owners of such boats maintained.

IRISH MINERALS AND RAW MATERIALS.	As the result of tests, an Irish limestone has been found which is suitable for use in the manufacture of a certain quality of glass, which should render this country to some extent independent of the class of limestone hitherto imported for the purpose. The number of inquiries received and dealt with by the Department relating to raw materials and minerals shows no sign of dimi-
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nation, and it is hoped that the sustained interest which has been shown in this regard will lead to important developments in local industries through private enterprise.

Active prospecting and development operations for copper ores continue at Avoca, county Wicklow, and it is proposed to undertake some prospecting work on the lead lodes in the vicinity of Glendalough in the same county. Efforts are being made to double the capacity of the lead and zinc concentration plant at the latter place.

Boring operations are being carried out at Silvermines, county Tipperary, in connection with the deposits of zinc known to occur there, and steps are being taken to develop copper ores at Castletown-Berehaven, county Cork, the felspar deposits near Belleek, county Fermanagh, as well as the lignite deposits of Lough Neagh.

The very limited supply of cement available in these counties has afforded a favourable opportunity for the re-opening of the cement works at Drinagh, county Wexford, from which a substantial output is anticipated.

Although the time of the Department's Economic Geologist was occupied to a great extent on work for the Ministry of Munitions, expert advice and instruction in regard to lime-burning continued to be afforded to interested parties.

The Irish Peat Committee has presented its Report to the Government, but the Report has not yet been made available to the public.

The operations of the various Loan Fund Societies in Ireland, the supervision of which was, as pointed out in the Department's last Annual Report, transferred to the Department by Order in Council, dated 21st December, 1915,

LOAN FUND SYSTEM.

have, during the year, proceeded on normal lines. In many cases, however, owing to the high prices obtainable for agricultural produce, farmers and agricultural labourers have not found it necessary to take advantage, as in pre-war years, of the borrowing facilities afforded by the societies, with the result that the lending operations of a number of these societies have shown a decline. The Department anticipate, however, that with the gradual reversion to peace conditions, the operations of the societies will show a considerable development, more especially if it be found possible to bring about, by legislation, certain improvements in the system, including the raising of the maximum amount which it is possible to advance to an individual borrower in one loan. At present the maximum amount which can thus be lent is £10—a sum which, as pointed out in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland, is insufficient, as a rule, to meet the special requirements of agricultural borrowers.

Two Loan Fund Societies ceased working during the year.

i.e., Imaal Loan Fund Society, which carried on its operations at Knockenargan, county Wicklow, and Lisbellaw Loan Fund Society, which operated in county Fermanagh. The Department have considered it desirable, in the interests of the Loan Fund System, as a whole, to expedite the process of winding up in those cases where local conditions do not appear to furnish any reasonable prospect of placing the society on a satisfactory basis.

From Table IV. (page 237) it will be observed that the total amount circulated in the year ended 31st December, 1917, by the 48 societies was £154,611, while the number of separate loans issued was 24,051. The total capital of the societies on the 31st December, 1917, was £82,377, of which £67,005 was working capital on that date.

The serious and pressing problem of maintaining food supplies for the British and Allied Armies and for the civil populations, called for special attention during the year. The passing of the Corn Production Act in 1917

marked a new departure in the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom, the object of the Act being not only to make available improved supplies of home-grown food for present needs, but to effect in the interests of national security, such permanent improvement in the agricultural industry as would secure to those engaged in it a fair return in future years for their labour or capital.

The special measures already adopted by the Department to secure increased home production of food in Ireland were renewed and extended during the year under the powers conferred on the Department by the Corn Production Act, and the Defence of the Realm Regulations. These measures, which are described later in detail, may be broadly classified as follows:—

- (1) The exercise of compulsory powers to secure a further increase in the area of arable land under cultivation ;
- (2) Special propaganda work in addition to, and in extension of, the Department's ordinary schemes of agricultural instruction ;
- (3) Securing for farmers the requisites essential to the successful cultivation of the land, e.g., machinery, artificial manures, feeding stuffs, etc.

In shaping and carrying out their Food Production programme for the year, the Department were again assisted by the special Advisory Committee on Food Production, as referred to at page 14 of last year's Report, and by a number of other advisory bodies in connection with the production and disposal of oats and potatoes, the allocation of fertilisers, the supply of feeding stuffs, etc.

Orders were made under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, requiring occupiers of holdings in Ireland to

have under cultivation in 1918 a defined portion of their arable land. Particulars of these Orders will be found at pages 243-7. of this Report. The increase in the area under cultivation in Ireland in 1918, as compared with the area cultivated in 1916, amounted in round figures to 840,000 statute acres. Particulars of amendments made in the Defence of the Realm Regulations, with a view to enabling the Department in 1918 and subsequent years to enter upon and to arrange for the cultivation of holdings, the occupiers of which fail to take the necessary steps to comply with the Tillage Orders, or who neglect to cultivate their holdings according to the rules of good husbandry, will be found at pages 73 *et seq.* of this Report. The powers conferred by the Regulations for acquiring compulsorily for cultivation in allotments in urban districts, lands, the use of which for this purpose was unreasonably withheld, were exercised to a much greater extent in 1918 than in 1917. Particulars of cases in which these powers were put into operation in 1918 will be found at pages 78 *et seq.* of this Report.

Special attention was devoted throughout the year to the preparation and issue of leaflets and memoranda for the information and guidance of farmers and stock-owners in connection with tillage and cropping methods, purchase and use of manures, machinery, feeding stuffs, and other requisites. The services of the clergy, of agricultural traders, of National School teachers, and of the police were availed of in the distribution of the more important leaflets, while in other cases the leaflets or memoranda were distributed and explained by the Department's instructors and overseers. Acknowledgment is due also to the Press for their invaluable co-operation with the Department in connection with the publication of special press notices and food production advertisements.

County agricultural staffs were reinforced throughout the year by the temporary employment of skilled demonstrators in connection with the different phases of the Food Production Campaign, and by the co-operation with county committees of agriculture of the Department's staff of assistant agricultural overseers. The special duties allocated to the staff of temporary demonstrators are indicated at page 84 of this Report.

In connection with potato spraying, the demand for knapsack or hand sprayers was met principally from the stock remaining on hands of the machines purchased by the Department early in the year 1917, while manufacturers of horse-power and cart sprayers were, as in the previous year, guaranteed in advance a sale for specified numbers of these machines. Steps were taken early in the year for the importation of adequate supplies of copper sulphate and washing soda for spraying purposes.

The measures adopted by the Department in connection with the important question of the supply of artificial manures for the 1918 and 1919 crops are indicated at page 81 of this Report.

A shortage of cattle feeding stuffs due to war conditions seriously handicapped Irish farmers and stockowners during the year. In the early months of 1918 only an inconsiderable percentage of normal supplies could be obtained, but the Department were successful, later, in making arrangements with the Ministry of Food under which appreciable quantities of feeding stuffs have already been shipped to this country, with a prospect of still further improvement in this respect at an early date.

Financial assistance towards the purchase of agricultural implements and towards the repair and equipment of small corn mills was continued, and was availed of to a very large extent. Particulars of the loans granted are given on page 82.

The Department, as in the previous year, helped directly or indirectly in procuring supplies of motor tractors for food production work. Details as to the work of the motor tractor section appear on page 82.

Fuller advantage was taken during the year of the Department's aid in obtaining permits for the purchase of raw material, and for the manufacture of machinery, implements, tools, etc., used in agricultural operations, and in obtaining licences for petrol for tractors, motor cars, and motor cycles, employed for food production purposes.

The work connected with the release of men from the Army, etc., for farm work was transferred during the year to the Department of National Service in Ireland.

The arrangements for the supply of Army horses for farm work were continued, but were very sparingly availed of.

The cost of carrying out the various operations in connexion with the Compulsory Tillage Scheme was defrayed from the Votes of Credit.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 5, 18 (2) and Schedule 1 of the Corn Production Act, 1917, the Department made regulations on 1st February, 1918, with respect to the constitution of the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, and the Proceedings, Meetings and Method of Voting of that Board. These Regulations had been previously issued in provisional form on the 15th September, 1917. (For full text of Regulations see Appendices, pp. 238-242.)

The Board consists of 6 members representing employers, 6 members representing workmen, and 4 appointed members. The members, other than the Chairman, are appointed for one year only, and are eligible for reappointment. The names of the members of the Board, as originally constituted, will be found at page 238 of the Appendices.

The first meeting of the Board was held at its Offices, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on 18th September, 1917. The Board met on fourteen other occasions during the period ended 30th September, 1918.

Under the Regulations, the Board is empowered to appoint a committee or committees of its members to inquire and report with regard to the rate or rates of wages in any district, and to make recommendations as to minimum rates of wages in such district.

On 10th May, 1918, the Department, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 5, 12 (1) (b) and (c) and 18 (2) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, made Regulations in regard to the definition by the Agricultural Wages Board of certain benefits or advantages, and other matters connected with agricultural wages (see Appendices pp. 238-242). These Regulations had been provisionally issued on the 15th December, 1917.

Various Orders in regard to minimum rates of wages for agricultural workers have been issued by the Agricultural Wages Board, and have duly appeared in the *Dublin Gazette*, and in the public Press. In the Department's *Journal* (Vol. XVIII. No. 3) the full text is given of the following Orders of the Board:—

(a) Order dated 10th November, 1917, fixing minimum rates of wages for agricultural workmen in Ireland, for different groups of areas as specified in the Schedule to the Order.

(b) Order issued on 14th January, 1918, fixing minimum rates of wages for different classes of male workers under 21 years of age, for different groups of areas, as specified in the Schedule annexed to the Board's Order of 10th November, 1917.

(c) Order dated 27th February, 1918, defining the benefits or advantages (not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law), and their maximum weekly values, which, if supplied or provided by employers according to agreement, may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board under the Corn Production Act, 1917.

During the period under review 761 complaints (involving 1,095 workmen) as to the payment of wages at a rate less than the minimum fixed by the Board were received and investigated. The Inspectors, six in number, appointed under Section 14 (1) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, for the purpose of investigating such complaints and otherwise securing the proper observance of the Agricultural Workmen (Minimum Wage) provisions of the Act, conducted 1,348 inspections. In all arrears of wages amounting to £4,180 were recovered, legal proceedings having to be instituted against 225 of the employers concerned.

Section 5 (3) of the Act empowers the Board to exempt from the operation of their Order any workman employed in agriculture who, by reason of mental or physical infirmity (which includes infirmity due to age) or physical injury, is incapable of earning the minimum rate applicable to his case—284 applications for exemption were received, of which 253 were granted, 25 were refused, and 6 were outstanding on 30th September last.

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1917-18.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

This Section of the Report deals with the agricultural year ended 30th September, 1918.

The work in normal years of the Agricultural Branch of the Department may be classified mainly under the following heads:—

- (a) Agricultural instruction.
- (b) Improvement of live stock.
- (c) Agricultural experiments and investigations.
- (d) Administration of special laws on agricultural matters (excluding the Diseases of Animals Acts, which are dealt with by the Veterinary Branch).
- (e) Loans for agricultural purposes.
- (f) Forestry.

As was the case last year, the work assigned to the Branch was much increased as a consequence of the Regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Act for the purpose of obtaining greater food production in the country. Reference to this additional work is made under head (g).

Under the heads (a) to (f) above, the work was carried on, generally, as in former years, that is to say, general schemes were prescribed by the Department and put into operation by the statutory county committees of agriculture. The county committees were free to exercise their discretion as regards the adoption or otherwise of these schemes, the general principles of which were fixed for all counties. The committees were, however, empowered to vary the schemes in certain details to suit the requirements of their counties. The schemes in question included those for the improvement of horses, cattle, and swine; for the giving of assistance to agricultural shows; for prizes for the best kept cottages and best-managed farms; and for the provision of itinerant instruction in agriculture, horticulture, poultry-keeping, and butter-making. Some special local schemes were also sanctioned in a few counties. Work with which it was not practicable to deal through the medium of county schemes was, as previously, administered centrally by the Department.

The ordinary county schemes were, as in previous years, financed from the Department's funds and from the local rates raised for agricultural and technical instruction purposes. In addition, a special Treasury Grant of £25,000 was made to the Department during the year under review to be allocated

primarily for expenditure on such of the county schemes as were most effective in increasing the production of food. The grants earned under the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Classes by classes carried on under schemes of itinerant instruction referred to above are utilised in each county towards meeting the cost of the county schemes.

Portion of the special Treasury Grant of £8,000 in aid of the Department's Horse Breeding Scheme, referred to at page 42 of this Report, was applied to providing additional nominations to mares under the several county schemes for the improvement of horse breeding.

Expenditure, in excess of the normal provision for their agricultural schemes incurred by county committees on account of the employment of assistants to their instructors and secretaries and of other matters connected with special food production schemes was recouped in full to the committees by the Department out of the Vote of Credit.

(a) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The schemes, as prescribed by the Department, of itinerant instruction in agriculture, horticulture (including bee-keeping), and poultry-keeping were adopted by every county committee, and the scheme of instruction in butter-making by all committees with the exception of six. The instructors appointed under these schemes by the committees numbered one hundred and thirty-nine.

Particulars of work carried out by the instructors under the schemes mentioned, during 1917-18, and the preceding year, are given in the following table:—

	Agriculture		Horticulture and Bee-keeping		Poultry-keeping		Butter-making	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
No. of instructors appointed.	45	45	44	45	41	40	38	36
No. of lectures delivered.	1,782	1,367	484	424	858	735	90	37
Estimated attendance at lectures	126,056	71,891	29,088	19,371	31,970	26,907	1,205	438
No. of courses conducted	52	29	—	—	127	95	153	130
No. of students admitted to courses	740	457	—	—	1,803	1,301	1,630	1,306
No. of visits to farms, gardens, dairies, etc.	35,908	30,899	45,840	41,799	20,945	20,254	6,510	5,960
No. of demonstration plots	718	1,125	1,617	1,667	—	—	—	—
No. of field experiments	284	424	—	—	—	—	—	—

As will be seen from this table, one hundred and sixty-six instructors were appointed during the year. Twenty-seven poultry-keeping instructors were, however, also qualified, and acted, as instructors in butter-making, so that the number of

persons actually employed was, as stated above, one hundred and thirty-nine. Five tillage demonstrators (in counties Leitrim (2), Limerick (2), and Westmeath), and three agricultural overseers (in counties Antrim, Cavan, and Meath) were also employed by the respective county committees.

In regard to the special food production work administered by the Department, assistants to the county agricultural instructors were appointed as in the preceding year. Such appointments were made by twenty-eight county committees, and the number of persons employed varied with the demand for their services, at the different seasons of the year, i.e., for tillage potato spraying, or harvesting. The total number of persons employed as assistants was seventy-one, the majority of these officers being engaged for more than one of the seasons mentioned.

In connection with schemes of instruction under the direct control of the Department, four agricultural overseers and fifty-three assistant agricultural overseers were engaged in the congested districts in affording instruction in farming matters to small-holders; four demonstrators were employed during the potato-spraying season to assist the staff of overseers in these districts; and one instructor in concrete-laying, etc., was appointed for portion of the year under the scheme for improving out-offices, etc., on migrants' holdings. Twenty-one flax instructors were employed in the flax-growing areas. There were also employed in these districts, three supervising instructors, and thirty-eight inspectors specially appointed in connection with the operation of the Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918. Six instructors under the scheme of improvement in the management of creameries, one instructor in cheese making, two instructors in cow-testing to advise as to the forming of cow-testing associations and the keeping of milk records, and seven instructors in the packing and marketing of agricultural produce were also employed during the year.

The instructors, overseers, etc., employed directly by the Department numbered, accordingly, one hundred and forty, the total number of persons engaged in these capacities by county committees and the Department being three hundred and fifty-eight. In the preceding year the number so employed was three hundred and thirty-eight.

Nineteen agricultural institutions gave approved courses of instruction during the 1917-18 session. Of these institutions nine were under the Department's management, and ten under other control. Courses for male students only were provided at seven institutions, for female students only at eleven institutions, and for both male and female students at one institution. One school for female students received day pupils only. The following table gives particulars as to the number of places filled by resident pupils in the years 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18 :—

Male Students.		1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Institutions under Department's management		129*	*109†	139‡
Institutions under other management		31	24	17
TOTAL	..	160	133	156
Female Students.				
Institutions under Department's management		124	111	114
Institutions under other management		139	156	160
TOTAL	..	263‡	267‡	274‡
TOTAL OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.		423	400	430

Courses of training for appointments under the schemes of itinerant instruction and in agricultural schools and colleges were continued in the Agricultural Faculty of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, at the Albert Agricultural College, and at the Munster Institute. Twelve students completed their training during the year. Of these, seven have obtained appointments in connection with the agricultural work of the Department. One hundred and seventy-nine students, trained at the institutions mentioned, hold appointments at present on the Department's staff or as county instructors or teachers.

The annual general conference of the county agricultural instructors and the Department's central agricultural staff, as held in former years, was not arranged for during the year under review, nor was the educational tour for these instructors provided. Special conferences with the instructors, principally for the discussion of food production matters, were, however, held on two occasions during the year.

The 1917-18 session opened with sixteen holders of Scholarships in the Agricultural Faculty, made up as follows:—Agriculture, First Year, 5; Second Year, 1; Third Year, 4; Fourth Year, 6. One of the First Year scholars left to enter the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland. There were also two fee-paying students attending the Third Year Course. Sixteen Scholarships in the Agricultural Faculty were vacant, as the holders had either joined His Majesty's Forces or taken up work connected with the war. Places were reserved at the College for

* Includes students who were provided with maintenance allowances instead of residential accommodation.

† In addition, there were 10 places kept open for students who had joined H.M. Army or taken up army work.

‡ At each of the institutions for female students two or more sessions are held annually. The number of places filled throughout the year, as shown above, is, therefore, much less than the number of students admitted to the courses.

these scholars. They belonged to the following years:—First Year, 2 (Agriculture); Second Year, 1 (Agriculture); Third Year, 9 (Agriculture 7) and Horticulture (2); and Fourth Year, 4 (Agriculture).

Of the six Fourth Year students, five completed their course and obtained the College Diploma. Of these three obtained employment in connection with the Department's educational schemes.

Of the one hundred and nineteen Departmental scholars who, up to the close of the 1917-18 session, had completed their training, seventy-one hold appointments as follows:—

- 40 County Instructors in Agriculture.
- 11 Teachers at Agricultural Colleges and Stations.
- 20 On Department's Central Staff.

One Departmental scholar was awarded a Research Scholarship in Botany in connection with the College.

An examination for Scholarships, tenable in the Agricultural Faculty, was held in August, 1918. Fourteen candidates competed. The following were awarded Scholarships:—

- Gamble, Henry, Newgrove, Ballylesson, Belfast.
- Humphreys, David A., The Square, Portaferry, co. Down.
- Packham, Leonard J., The Park, Ballywalter, co. Down.

The prospectus of the examination for Scholarships in Agriculture, etc., held in August, 1918, was published at pp. 498 to 500 of the Department's *Journal*, Vol. XVIII., No. 4.

A course for creamery students, extending from October, 1917, to March, 1918, was held at the College. Twelve students were admitted to this course as the result of an examination held in March, 1917. The prospectus of the course was published at pp. 501 and 502 of the Department's *Journal*, Vol. XVIII., No. 4.

In connection with the creamery course opening in October, 1918, arrangements were made whereby the duration of the course was extended to cover a period of two winter terms, each of about twenty weeks' duration, devoted to technical training at the Royal College of Science, and a period of about twenty weeks, intervening between these two sessions, to be spent by the students at practical work in a creamery.

The number of students in attendance during the 1917-18 session was 124. Of these 6 were the

THE ROYAL
VETERINARY
COLLEGE OF
IRELAND.

holders of Scholarships from the Union Government of South Africa. One hundred and fifteen students sat for the examination of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and 88 passed, 2 with first class

honours, and 14 with second class honours. Thirty-one students

passed the Final Professional examination, and were granted the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The number of patients treated in the Clinic during the year ended 30th September, 1918, was 486, of which 225 were horses, and the remainder donkeys, dogs, cattle, pigs, etc.

Eleven students were admitted to the ordinary agricultural course and fourteen to the course for farm apprentices.

ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Five new students and three students who had attended the 1916-17 session were admitted to the gardening apprentices' class.

No applicant qualified for admission to the course for horticultural instructors in training. Thirty-four men (including 8 serving in the Army) trained in this school hold positions in connection with horticultural schemes, either under local authorities or immediately under the Department.

Arrangements were made to provide a course of training in horticulture for disabled soldiers who attended as extern pupils. Eighteen applicants were admitted. A small number of convalescent officers also attended for training in agriculture.

The following table shows the number of candidates for admission to, and the number of students in residence at, the College during each of the past three years:—

	Candidates.			Students in Residence.		
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Agricultural Course—						
Farm Apprentices .	16	23	19	15	17	14
Ordinary Students .	39	19	23	19	8	11
Horticultural Course .	4	0	0	5	5	8
Royal College of Science Agricultural Scholarship Course .	—	—	—	14	14	15
Creamery Course .	—	—	31	—	—	11
TOTAL,	59	48	81	53	44	59

The prospectuses of the courses of training in agriculture and horticulture appear in the Department's *Journal*, Vol. XVIII., No. 4 (pp. 502 to 507).

Courses of training in agriculture were continued on the same lines as in the previous session

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS. at Athenry and Clonakilty Agricultural Stations. Five students were admitted in

July, 1918, to Ballyhaise Agricultural Station as apprentices for harvesting work.

The number of students, including paid apprentices, at agricultural stations in each of the past three years was as follows :—

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Athenry, . . .	27	26	26
Ballyhaise, . . .	—	—	5*
Clonakilty, . . .	30	25	30
	57	51	61

* Harvest Apprentices.

The total number of students who held Scholarships for the year 1917-18 from county committees of agriculture was thirteen. All these Scholarships were held at Clonakilty.

Valuation of Parents' Holding	Percentage of Total Agricultural Students		
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Sons of farmers the annual valuation of whose holding was :—			
Under £20 . . .	35	35	32
Between £20 and £40 . . .	31	23	26
„ £40 and £100 . . .	16	23	20
Over £100 . . .	11	12	12
Sons of persons other than farmers . . .	7	2	10
	100	100	100

Of the sixty-one agricultural apprentices at the 1917-18 session, twenty-one had already taken out a course of instruction under the Department's Scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes.

Prospectuses of the courses of instruction were published in the Department's *Journal*, Vol. XVIII., No. 4 (pp. 507 and 510).

Seventeen resident pupils attended the 1917-18 session at the College. Of these three were holders

MOUNTBELLEW of Scholarships provided by county Galway
AGRICULTURAL Committee of Agriculture.

COLLEGE.

During the year 1918, lectures dealing with tillage operations, diseases of animals, cattle-feeding, and breeds of cattle, were given in connection with the Mountbellew Farmers' Club. These lectures were well attended by farmers from the surrounding districts.

As in the case of the year 1917, it was not found possible, owing to the scarcity of feeding stuffs, to carry out cattle-feeding experiments and competitions. Special classes for grain crop, root crop, potato, and live stock exhibits were, however, set apart at the Mountbellew Agricultural Show, for members of the Farmers' Club. From ninety to one hundred entries were received in these classes.

The giving of residential courses of instruction in poultry-keeping, dairying, cookery, sewing, and housewifery for young women was continued at this school during the year. Two such courses, each of nine weeks' duration, opening, respectively, on the 16th October and the 8th January, were held. Sixteen pupils attended the former course and twenty-four the latter, all being either from county Antrim or county Down. At the second of these courses no fee was charged to those attending, with the exception of a small amount to cover the cost of books, stationery, etc. At the first course the county Antrim Committee of Agriculture required each pupil from the county to pay, in addition to the small charge mentioned above, a fee of £2. The conditions of admission, otherwise, were merely that pupils should be at least sixteen years of age and be possessed of general education sufficient to permit of their taking advantage of the instruction afforded.

During the summer arrangements were made for the giving of agricultural instruction in the school, and on the farm attached, to officers of the Army who were convalescing and who were physically capable, and desirous of availing themselves of such instruction. Three officers attended.

Courses of instruction at this school were held as in the preceding year, i.e., a course in agriculture, veterinary hygiene, and fruit growing for NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STRABANE. young men during the winter, and three courses in poultry-keeping, dairying, cookery, sewing, laundrying, and housewifery (including sick nursing) for young women during the spring, summer, and autumn months. The courses were residential and varied from six to eight weeks in duration. The total numbers of pupils who attended were seventeen young men and forty-one young women.

The county committees of agriculture of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone provided the usual Scholarships at the school for applicants resident in their respective counties, and, with one exception, all those attending held these Scholarships, which carry free instruction, board, and residence. The regulations governing admission were the same as for previous courses, i.e., candidates to be not less than seventeen or more

than thirty-five years of age, and male candidates to be engaged in farm work.

Twenty-eight county committees of agriculture adopted this scheme for the year under review. It was found possible to establish classes at only twenty-nine centres, at which a total of four hundred and fifty-seven students attended. The failure to form classes successfully at a greater number of centres was due to the demands made by the work of increased tillage upon the time of those who would ordinarily attend.

In these circumstances, and as a temporary measure, short progressive courses of evening lessons in agricultural subjects were held by the agricultural instructors in a number of counties in which a satisfactory attendance of students for classes could not be secured. These courses were conducted in seventeen counties, at fifty-one centres in all. The lessons at each centre were given on one evening weekly (for from one and a half to two and a half hours) during a period on the average of between five and six weeks, and the average attendance per lesson was twenty.

The counties which did not adopt the winter agricultural classes scheme were Cavan, Dublin, Fermanagh, Meath, and Wicklow.

Provision for Scholarships at the Department's or other approved agricultural schools for the session 1918-19, to be competed for by students of the classes in their respective counties, was made by nine county committees of agriculture. The Scholarships provided numbered, in all, twenty-eight.

As was the case in the spring of 1917 it was considered advisable to conclude the classes about the end of January, in order to permit the county agricultural instructors, who were teaching the classes, to devote themselves more fully to the urgent duties assigned to them in connection with food production.

Agricultural instruction exclusively for girls was carried out during the year at eleven schools. Two of these, viz., the Munster Institute and the Ulster Dairy School, are central institutions managed by the Department, and open to resident pupils only. At the other centres, schools of rural domestic economy, aided and supervised by the Department, are working under local private management.

Particulars of the courses at these schools are given in the following paragraphs.

The courses at the Institute were continued on the lines indicated in former Reports.

**MUNSTER
INSTITUTE,
CORK.**

During the year one hundred and thirty-three girls, including thirty who had been at the Institute in the previous year, were in training, and of these ninety-five left, having completed a varying number of terms as follows:—seven terms, 3; six terms, 5; five terms, 2; four terms, 6; three terms, 43; two terms, 18; one term, 18. One left before completing the first term.

Thirty girls who completed their training during the year at the Institute were offered facilities for training in cheese-making.

Seven girls qualified for employment in connection with the Department's work as county instructors or teachers.

Seventy-four pupils of the Institute are now employed as county instructors or teachers in connection with the Department's work.

Arrangements were made for the holding of a special course of instruction at the Institute for the training of instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making. This course, which will be of about 12 months' duration, will open on the 7th January, 1919. Sixteen Scholarships, entitling the holders to training, board, and residence free, are being offered in connection with this course.

Special courses of instruction in cheese-making, which were attended by twenty-five instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making under county committees of agriculture, were held at the Institute during the months of June and July. These courses were arranged with a view to enabling the instructors to become qualified to give instruction in cottage cheese-making to individuals in farm dairies and to the pupils attending classes in butter-making.

The holding of courses of instruction in farm work for women was discontinued owing to lack of applicants for admission.

Particulars of the Sixth Egg-laying Competition held at the Institute will be found on page 33 of this Report. Besides this competition, the usual experiments in the breeding and feeding of poultry were continued.

During the year one hundred and nine girls, including twenty-six who had been at the School in the

**THE ULSTER
DAIRY
SCHOOL.**

previous year, were in training, and of these eighty-one left, having completed a varying number of terms as follows:—four terms, 7; three terms, 24; two terms, 17; one term, 33. Ten left before completing the first term. Five pupils, who were selected as suitable for training for instructorships, were transferred to the Munster Institute to complete the final courses.

Nine pupils who completed their training during the year at the Ulster Dairy School were offered facilities for training in cheese-making.

Courses in cheese-making similar to those held at the Munster Institute were held at the Ulster Dairy School during the months of August and September. These courses were attended by 19 instructors.

Eight of these local agricultural schools were working during the year under the Department's Programme. One is a day school, one receives resident pupils only, and six receive resident and day pupils.

The number of pupils admitted to these schools during the year is shown in the following table:—

SCHOOL	Day Pupils.	Resident Pupils.
Ramsgrange, co. Wexford	—	88
Portumna, co. Galway	43	50
Clifden " "	18	30
Westport, co. Mayo	65	34
Swinford " "	4	30
Claremorris " "	28	30
Killeshandra, co. Cavan	8	18
Loughglynn, co. Roscommon	21	—
Total, year 1917-18	187	280
" in preceding year	206	281

During the year under review twenty-five pupils, who had spent two sessions, covering a period of a year, at these schools, and who passed their terminal examinations successfully, were transferred to the Munster Institute to enable them to obtain more advanced training.

Instruction in butter-making and poultry-keeping is also provided, in addition to the ordinary subjects at the residential schools of domestic training at Dunmanway, county Cork, Dundrum, county Tipperary, Drishane, county Cork, and Carrick-on-Suir, county Waterford. One hundred and fifty pupils in all received such instruction at these schools.

Under this scheme, which was in operation in every county, forty-five instructors were employed: five in county Cork, two in each of the counties Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Monaghan, Roscommon, and Tyrone, and one in each of the other counties. Two of these instructors were serving in the Army throughout the year. In one of these cases it was found possible to appoint a temporary substitute.

ITINERANT
INSTRUCTION
IN
AGRICULTURE.

Particulars of the duties performed by the instructors are given in the printed scheme of instruction in agriculture. In addition, work in connection with the special measures for increasing food production occupied a considerable portion of their time, and, primarily to help in this branch of their work, the services of a staff of seventy-one assistants were provided.

The number of lectures delivered during 1917-18 was considerably less than in 1916-17, owing to the fact that, during the usual lecturing season, the instructors in many counties were engaged at night in holding short progressive courses of instruction in agricultural subjects. These courses were introduced in cases in which it was found difficult, owing to the exceptional demands of tillage work, to establish the usual winter agricultural classes, which are held during the day. Altogether, 1,867 lectures were delivered at 1,325 centres, with an average attendance of fifty-three for each lecture. Reference is made at page 24 of this Report to the winter agricultural classes conducted by instructors.

The number of farms visited during the year was 30,899, being an average of, approximately, 700 for each instructor. As a result of the organisation of the special food production work effected in 1917, the instructors were in a position to devote more time to experimental and demonstration work than in the year 1916-17. Owing, however, to the scarcity and high prices of artificial manures, especially those containing potash, attention was confined almost exclusively to variety tests and demonstrations with the different crops. In all, 424 experiments and 1,125 demonstrations were carried out. Twenty-five stock experiments were also undertaken. Reference is made in detail at pages 52-3 of this Report to this portion of the instructors' work.

Conferences of the instructors and the Department's staff, mainly to deal with matters of food production, were held at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, on the 29th and 30th January, and on the 27th and 28th June.

As in 1917, the instructors attended a short course in the working of threshing and other machinery, held in August at the Department's Agricultural Station, Athenry.

Five tillage demonstrators were engaged during the year, as follows:—two in each of the counties
 TILLAGE Leitrim and Limerick, and one in West-
 DEMONSTRATION. meath.

Three agricultural overseers, whose duties are very similar to those of tillage demonstrators, were also employed, one in each of the counties Antrim (the Glens district), Cavan, and Meath.

The work of these officers mainly consists in visiting farms for the purpose of affording instruction in the handling of agricultural machinery and implements. They are, however, called upon to aid with advice and instruction in practical farming generally.

Demonstrations in the use of the machinery and implements referred to, given by these officers during the year, numbered, in all, 452. At each farm where such a demonstration was held the attendance of as many neighbouring farmers as possible was secured.

In August these officers attended a course in the working of modern harvesting machinery arranged for them at the Department's Agricultural Station, Athenry.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS.	The Department's special schemes in the congested districts were continued during the year, four agricultural overseers and fifty-three assistant agricultural overseers being engaged in their administration. Four demonstrators were also employed during the potato spraying season to assist the regular staff in districts needing particular attention at that season. In addition, an instructor in the building and improvement of out-offices, concrete laying, etc., was engaged for part of the year. Instruction of this nature was also given in their respective districts by a number of the assistant overseers who had received special training in such work.
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As in the previous year, the overseers and assistants were required to help in connection with the Department's special food production programme.

These officers attended the short course in the working of harvesting and other machinery held in August at the Department's Agricultural Station, Athenry.

Particulars of the live stock schemes, operating in Congested Districts, are given at pages 39 to 52 of this Report.

(1) *Special Demonstration Plots.*

As the cost of seeds and other requisites remained high, and as much of the time of the overseers and assistant overseers was occupied in attending to the duties assigned to them in connection with food production, the total number of demonstration plots established during the year, viz., 5,849, was only slightly in excess of the number laid down in the previous year. Plots with roots and with artificial manures were again omitted, and only in county Donegal were plots with lime undertaken.

Particulars of the plots established during the year are as follows :—

Nature of Plot.	No. laid down
Potatoes	1,504
Oats	722
Barley	82
Wheat	1,292
Grass Seed Mixtures	342
Garden Seeds	870
Catch Crops	465
Lime	72
Total number of Plots 1917-18	5,349
„ „ 1916-17	5,067
„ „ 1915-16	9,806
„ „ 1914-15	11,528
„ „ 1913-14	12,209

The number of plots, as divided among the agricultural overseers' districts, was as follows :—

District.	No. of Plots.
Co. Donegal	483
Counties Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon (N.W.)	1,820
Counties Galway, Clare, Leitrim, and Roscommon (S.)	2,088
Counties Kerry and West Cork	958
TOTAL	5,349

In addition to the above, a number of experimental plots of a special nature was laid down by the assistant agricultural overseers.

(2) *Potato Spraying.*

Much attention was again given to potato spraying, traders being urged to order adequate supplies of spraying requisites in good time, and farmers to spray the crop at least once, and, if possible, a second and third time. Numerous demonstrations on potato spraying were carried out by the assistant overseers and the four temporary spraying demonstrators, and the total number of spraying machines repaired was 3,250.

Particulars as to the number of machines repaired during the 1918 season by the overseers and demonstrators are as follows :—

District	Machines Repaired
Co. Donegal	393
Counties Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon (N.W.)	1,023
Counties Galway, Clare, Leitrim, and Roscommon (S.)	1,639
Counties Kerry and West Cork	195
Total for 1918	3,250
„ 1917	4,122
„ 1916	2,970
„ 1915	2,722
„ 1914	2,578

(3) *Supply of Syringes for the treatment of Contagious Abortion.*

Twelve syringes were supplied at a reduced price during the year to holders of premium bulls, or of bulls located on special terms by the Department.

(4) *Tree Planting.*

This scheme, under which trees and shrubs are supplied to migrants at a reduced cost, was suspended for 1917-18 except as regards some small distribution which it had not been possible to complete in the previous year. The total numbers of trees and shrubs planted during each of the four preceding years were as follows:—

1916-17	.	.	.	.	.	95,983
1915-16	.	.	.	.	.	38,210
1914-15	.	.	.	.	.	371,493
1913-14	.	.	.	.	.	181,694

(5) *Special Assistance to Migrants.*

Migrants wishing to improve their holdings by erecting, or extending, and fitting up out-offices, constructing liquid manure tanks, etc., are afforded assistance in such undertakings in the form of small grants and loans, and are instructed in the work by demonstrators appointed from time to time for the purpose, and by those of the assistant overseers who have been trained in such work. During the summer months a number of liquid manure tanks was put down by the assistant overseers, the cement being supplied to the farmers at an inclusive charge of five shillings per 2 cwt.

Grants in respect of these improvements, which are paid, on the recommendation of the Department, by the Congested Districts Board, were made during the year to twenty-eight migrants, the actual number of grants being thirty-five, and the total payments amounting to £62 17s. 9d. One supplementary loan was also made by the Department.

That these facilities were not availed of to the same extent as in previous years may be attributed to the increased cost and scarcity of materials, combined with the additional demands on the time of farm workers as a consequence of the extension of tillage.

(6) *Veterinary Dispensary Scheme.*

This scheme having been withdrawn in August, 1917, in several districts was in operation during the year at eleven centres only, viz.: Ennis, Kilrush No. 1, and Kilrush No. 2, county Clare; Bantry and Castletownroche, county Cork;

Cahirciveen, Dingle and Killarney, county Kerry; Mohill, county Leitrim; Swinford, county Mayo; and Boyle, county Roscommon. The scheme was in abeyance, owing to circumstances due to the war, in Manorhamilton, Drumshambo and Glenties districts.

As there does not appear to be any prospect of the people for whose benefit the scheme was started, taking advantage of it, the Department have in contemplation the withdrawal of this scheme, and the allocation to other purposes in the Congested Districts of the funds now spent upon the Veterinary Dispensaries.

The following table, prepared from the returns furnished by the Veterinary Surgeons concerned, shows the number of cases treated under the scheme in each district:—

County and Headquarters.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Cases treated at Dispensaries.	No. of Visits paid to Farmers' Residences.
CLARE :			
Ennis, ...	4	226	5
Kilrush No. 1, ...	5	488	41
Kilrush No. 2, ...	5	1,087	293
CORK :			
Bantry, ...	6	219	143
Castletownbere, ...	5	578	299
KERRY :			
Caherciveen, ...	6	525	209
Dingle, ...	5	101	186
Killarney, ...	5	321	139
LEITRIM :			
Mohill, ...	6	784	376
MAYO :			
Swinford, ...	6	340	184
ROSCOMMON :			
Boyle, ...	4	526	184
Totals—1917-18	57	5,195	2,059
Totals—1916-17	96	6,832	3,344

The scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping was put into operation in every county, and forty instructors were employed in connection therewith. Of this number, twenty-seven acted in the dual capacity of instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making.

The scheme was continued, as in 1916-17, on the lines laid down in the scheme for 1913-14, details of which will be found in the Appendices [page 82] of the Fourteenth Annual General Report of the Department.

In view of the great importance of the poultry industry, and the necessity for its extension, it was considered desirable to arrange for conducting courses of lectures on poultry-keeping, as in the last two years, during the winter season, in substitution for the usual class work. These lectures appealed to poultry-keepers generally, and dealt mainly with the question of egg production and poultry-rearing. The poultry instructors delivered a total of 735 lectures, at which there was an average attendance of 36 persons.

It is satisfactory to note that there was a slight increase in the operations in connection with poultry stations, despite the difficulties which existed in procuring feeding stuffs for poultry.

Particulars of the general operations conducted under the scheme are furnished in the appended tables:—

POULTRY STATIONS.

Year.	Counties.	No. of Egg Distribution Stations		Sittings of eggs distributed.	No. of Egg Distribution (Goose) Stations.	Sittings of eggs distributed.	Turkeys.	Number of hens mated.
		Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.					
1913-14	33	378	399	86,463	326	4,678	779	24,708
1914-15	33	423	387	86,281	383	5,433	843	27,082
1915-16	33	407	372	86,403	295	5,779	846	26,980
1916-17	33	424	371	72,514	413	5,776	892	30,607
1917-18	33	382	346	74,718	409	5,724	832	30,633

NOTE.—A sitting consists of 12 eggs except in the case of a goose station for which 3 eggs constitute a sitting.

INSTRUCTION.

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors	Number of Lectures.	Number of visits.	Number of courses of instruction given.	Number of daily classes in those courses.	Number of pupils on attendance register.
1913-14	33	39	153	18,966	139	1,802	1,801
1914-15	33	40	44	21,588	177	2,238	2,194
1915-16	33	40	914	20,760	153	2,111	2,038
1916-17	33	41	858	20,955	127	1,440	1,803
1917-18	33	40	735	20,254	95	1,178	1,301

The amounts paid by county committees as premiums to holder of stations under the poultry scheme for 1918 are as under :—

County.	Hen and Duck Stations.	Goose Stations.	Turkey Stations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	115 4 0	14 0 0	64 10 0
Armagh, ...	75 0 0	12 0 0	60 0 0
Carlow, ...	30 0 0	4 0 0	19 17 6
Cavan, ...	144 18 4	36 16 8	89 5 0
Clare, ...	105 0 0	46 10 0	48 0 0
Cork, ...	267 2 10	60 18 11	118 10 0
Donegal, ...	202 8 7	33 16 8	60 0 0
Down, ...	130 0 0	25 0 0	88 5 0
Dublin, ...	36 7 0	—	5 12 6
Fermanagh, ...	125 0 0	26 0 0	77 10 0
Galway, ...	164 16 0	50 13 4	97 10 0
Kerry, ...	215 6 7	38 5 7	90 0 0
Kildare, ...	65 0 0	6 0 0	42 10 0
Kilkenny, ...	70 0 0	10 0 0	55 12 6
King's, ...	70 0 0	10 0 0	52 10 0
Leitrim, ...	78 2 10	17 10 0	51 15 0
Limerick, ...	100 0 0	18 13 4	50 0 0
Londonderry, ...	112 8 7	24 0 0	86 7 6
Longford, ...	50 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0
Louth, ...	95 0 0	12 0 0	48 10 0
Mayo, ...	181 1 5	40 3 4	34 5 0
Meath, ...	115 0 0	19 13 4	94 12 6
Monaghan, ...	109 6 5	16 3 4	62 10 0
Queen's, ...	58 5 8	13 6 8	22 10 0
Rosecommon, ...	105 0 0	33 10 0	73 15 0
Sligo, ...	85 0 0	24 0 0	36 5 0
Tipperary (N.R.), ...	55 0 0	14 0 0	27 10 0
" (S.R.)	76 4 3	23 3 4	47 10 0
Tyrone, ...	105 0 0	32 0 0	80 0 0
Waterford, ...	95 10 0	12 0 0	47 10 0
Westmeath, ...	120 0 0	47 3 4	95 0 0
Wexford, ...	90 0 0	19 0 0	58 2 6
Wicklow, ...	75 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0
Totals, £	3,522 2 6	777 7 10	1,975 15 0

An egg-laying competition on lines similar to the competitions conducted in previous years was held during the year 1917-18, at the Munster Institute, Cork. There were 85 pens entered for the competition.

A detailed report on the result of the competition appears in the Department's *Journal*, Volume XIX., No. 1.

The special experiment in county Tyrone, which provided for the distribution of pure-bred chickens from one to five days' old, was continued during the year 1917-18, and 141 dozen chicks were sold during the season.

* With the exception of six counties all the committees carried out this scheme during 1917-18. The exceptions were Armagh, Cavan, Dublin, Fermanagh, Limerick, and Tyrone. Thirty-six instructors were employed, of whom twenty-seven gave instruction in poultry-keeping also.

The scheme was conducted on the same lines as in previous years, and the duties of the instructors were confined mainly to holding practical classes in butter-making and visiting dairies and giving demonstrations in home butter-making.

A copy of the scheme will be found in the Appendices, page 92, of the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

Particulars of the working of this scheme during each of the past five years are subjoined:—

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors.	No. of Lectures.	No. of visits to private dairies.	No. of courses of instruction given.	No. of daily classes in these courses.	No. of pupils on attendance register.
1913-14	29	36	110	6754	195	2623	1881
1914-15	29	38	92	7873	223	3063	2076
1915-16	29	39	70	8323	193	2691	1834
1916-17	29	38	90	6510	158	2117	1630
1917-18	27	36	37	5960	130	1734	1306

During the year there were 286 creameries, 292 separating stations, and 99 cheese factories on the list of those to be visited by the Department's Instructors in Dairying. The total number of visits made was 1250, of which 558 were made to creameries, 332 to separating stations, and 360 to cheese factories.

Since April, 1918, two of the instructors in dairying have, at the request of the Irish Butter Export Committee, been released, temporarily, for work connected with the grading of butter in Great Britain under the scheme promulgated by the Ministry of Food.

Owing to the great increase in the number of cheese factories established during the year there has been a very heavy demand on the time of the remaining instructors in dairying in visiting these factories for the purpose of giving advice and assistance in cheese-making.

During the year also portion of the time of the instructors in dairying was taken up in visiting tinsmiths in connection with applications for supplies of tinsplate. This was found necessary in order to meet the wishes of the Ministry of Munitions who were anxious, in view of the scarcity of tinsplate, that all

applications should be carefully scrutinised and that supplies of tinsplate would be given only to those who required the material for the manufacture of dairy utensils.

In view of the foregoing a systematic visiting of creameries was not possible.

The present staff of instructors in dairying cannot be regarded as sufficient to cope with the demands of the dairying industry and, consequently, the work of supervision is rendered more difficult, so that it is impossible to maintain an efficient service. At least four more instructors will be required. The Department has been urged by the Ministry of Food to afford additional facilities for education and training in matters relating to dairying.

Furthermore, the demand for instruction and advice in regard to cheese-making involves an amount of work which the present staff cannot deal with satisfactorily.

A special instructor in cheese-making was appointed, and it was arranged that portion of the time of this instructor would be devoted to the giving of short courses of instruction in cheese-making to county instructors in butter-making, with a view to assisting them to meet the demands of the public for instruction and advice in regard to the manufacture of cheese for home consumption.

Cheese-Making.

At the close of the year there were 121 factories making cheese, as compared with 40 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The chief varieties of cheese made were Caerphilly and Cheddar, with a small quantity of Derby cheese. At the close of the year 12 other factories were preparing to start cheese-making.

The demand for trained cheese-makers was very heavy owing to the rapid increase in the number of factories. Arrangements were made for the training of 70 girls in cheese factories under the supervision of the Department's instructors in dairying. Twenty-one of the 22 pupils who commenced their training in the preceding year completed their courses. Up to the close of the year 47 girls had been trained, all of whom had obtained employment.

The manufacture and supply of cheese-making utensils by firms in Ireland continued to give satisfaction.

Surprise Butter Inspections conducted by local Creamery Associations.

Only one of the five associations which conducted inspections last year applied this year for the Department's assistance and only one inspection was held. This was no doubt due to the fact

that the "grade" notes furnished to the creameries under the scheme of the Ministry of Food for the grading of butter in Great Britain contained information such as was elicited at surprise butter inspections.

Examination for Creamery Certificates.

An examination for the award of certificates in technical subjects as applied to the management of creameries was held at the Royal College of Science. Fifteen candidates presented themselves, and five obtained certificates. Facilities for learning the practice of creamery management during the summer in selected creameries were provided for four of the successful candidates, but only three accepted the offer.

Training of Dairymaids in Creamery Work.

Owing to financial stringency no arrangements were made during the period under review for the training of pupils as dairymaids.

Forty-five instructors were employed under this scheme; of these 40 were qualified to give instruction in both horticulture and bee-keeping, two in horticulture alone, and three in bee-keeping alone. One county committee employed separate instructors for horticulture and for bee-keeping, while in two counties an additional instructor for bee-keeping only was appointed.

Under this scheme the services of the instructors were mainly devoted to visiting and giving instruction at cottage plots, lecturing, holding demonstrations where practicable, and supervising demonstration plots.

In 1917-18 a total of 41,799 visits and demonstrations were carried out, and 424 lectures, with an average attendance of 45 persons, were delivered.

In addition to the establishment of general demonstration plots for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, special efforts were again made during the season to secure the extension of vegetable culture by arranging for vegetable demonstration plots, mainly in connection with allotments attached to labourers' cottages. As a result, a total of 1491 such plots were laid down, as well as 176 general demonstration plots.

The scheme was continued on the lines approved in 1913-14. A copy of the scheme for that year will be found at page 96 of the Appendices of the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The following figures indicate the number of trees planted during each of the past three years under the supervision of the instructors :—

	1916	1917	1918
Apples, . . .	33,510	25,580	29,843
Pears, . . .	884	1,258	1,119
Plums, . . .	1,961	2,374	2,575
Damsons, . . .	13	1,340	50
Cherries, . . .	142	221	74
Gooseberries, . . .	16,491	14,473	5,983
Currants, . . .	14,039	18,753	6,444
Raspberries, . . .	4,172	4,420	3,697
Other Fruits, . . .	3,911	760	2,340
Forest and other Trees and Shrubs, . . .	396,963	399,365	504,367

It is part of the duty of the itinerant instructors in horticulture and bee-keeping to act as inspectors in their respective counties for the purposes of the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, and the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and to report to the Department occurrences of diseases or pests injurious to horticulture or bee-keeping. The action taken by the Department and the county committees to deal with these diseases and pests is referred to at pages 67 and 69 of this Report.

This scheme, which was carried out on the same lines as in previous years, was adopted by 22 county committees in the year under review.

**PRIZES FOR
COTTAGES AND
SMALL FARMS.**

The counties of Armagh, Carlow, Clare, Donegal, Down, Dublin, King's, Leitrim, Longford, Louth, and Sligo were unable, owing to the lack of funds, to make provision for the scheme in 1918.

The cottages and small farms entered for competition were judged by the agricultural instructors, who acted in counties other than those in which they were employed as instructors.

The following table shows for each of the past five years the number of counties in which this scheme was in operation, the number of holdings entered for competition, and the number and total value of prizes awarded :—

Year.	No. of Counties.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount expended in Prizes.
1914, . . .	29	4,667	3,049	£ 5,842
1915, . . .	29	4,199	2,934	5,671
1916, . . .	23	2,700	1,911	3,541
1917, . . .	23	2,909	2,015	3,611
1918, . . .	22	2,095	1,666	2,936

Particulars of this scheme will be found at page 73 of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The scheme of subsidies to agricultural societies, etc., was carried out on the same lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which will be found at page 71 of the Appendices to the Department's Fourteenth Annual General Report.

**SUBSIDIES
TO SHOWS.**

There were 75 subsidised agricultural shows, and 88 ploughing matches held in 1918. Funds were set aside for the purposes of the scheme by the committees in every county with the exception of Carlow. In counties Dublin, Leitrim, Westmeath and Wicklow, no provision was made for subsidies to agricultural shows, the amounts allocated in these counties being devoted solely towards assisting skilled labour competitions.

Under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, the permission of the Minister of Munitions was required in each case for the holding of an agricultural show, and the exhibit at such a show of machinery, metal ware, and implements was prohibited. In response to representations made on the subject, the Minister granted a general concession for the holding of all agricultural shows in Ireland, subsidised by county committees of agriculture under the Department's scheme, and allowed the exhibition thereat of such agricultural machinery and implements as were already manufactured and in stock in Ireland.

For the purpose of subsidies in 1918, a gross sum of £5,011 was allocated by the several county committees, of which £4,208 was actually expended as shown in the following table :—

Year.	Amount allocated by County Com- mittees.	Number and Value of Subsidies actually paid to			
		Agricultural Shows.		Skilled Labour Competitions (Ploughing Matches, etc.)	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	£		£		£
1916	5,327	87	3,756	74	329
1917	5,125	82	3,790	101	479
1918	5,011	75	3,778	88	435

In addition to the foregoing subsidies, the Department made special grants out of their own funds to show societies in the following counties to provide extra prizes for dairy cattle :—Antrim, Cork, and Londonderry. The total sum awarded in prizes under this head was £42.

With a view to the provision of special classes for stallions and mares entered in the Irish Draught Horse Book, the Department also made grants to the show societies which held shows at the following centres, viz. :—Cork, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Kilkenny, Naas, Navan and Nenagh. The sum awarded in prizes under this head was £183.

(b) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The general horse-breeding scheme for 1918 was adopted in every county, and operated on the same lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which will be found at pages 54 to 60 of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The following table shows the number of stallions accepted for entry in the Department's register for each of the past five years :—

Year.	Thorough-bred.	Irish Draught.	Half-bred.	Clydesdale.	Shire.	Total.
1914, . .	175	12	122	83	22	414
1915, . .	175	13	138	90	22	438
1916, . .	176	—	149	131	29	485
1917, . .	181	—	172	144	28	525
1918, . .	155	44	125	135	25	484

Information as to the number of loans granted for the purchase of stallions during the past year will be found on page 69 of this Report.

The following table shows in respect of each of the past five years (1) the number of local exhibitions of mares held, (2) the number of mares selected for nominations, (3) the number of such mares served by the several classes of registered stallions, (4) the amount allocated by county committees for nominations, and (5) the amount actually expended :—

Year.	No. of Local Exhibitions of Mares held.	No. of Mares selected for Nominations.	No. of Mares awarded Nominations by county committees, sent for service by				Amount allocated for Nominations.	Amount expended for Nominations.
			Thorough-bred Stallions	Irish Draught and Halfbred Stallions	Shire Stallions.	Clydesdale Stallions.		
1914	237	5,000*	2,313	1,635	317	1,425	7,286	11,428
1915	245	5,956*	1,960	1,804	385	1,797	7,334	11,904
1916	242	5,601*	1,457	1,779	288	2,977	6,818	11,143
1917	245	5,533*	1,017	1,747	372	2,397	6,988	0,830
1918	241	5,852†	795	2,002	299	2,696	6,918	2 04 7‡

* Number actually paid for.

† Estimated number to be paid for.

‡ Estimated amount to be paid, which includes a sum of £5,000 provided from the special Treasury Grant.

Arrangements similar to those adopted in previous years were made in 1918 for the inspection and examination of mares competing for nominations.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme was availed of by farmers in each of the counties concerned:—

Province and County.	Number of Local Exhibitions arranged by County Committee.	Number of Mares competing for free nominations.	Number of Mares declared suitable by Judge and Veterinary Surgeon for free nominations.		
			Se-lected.	Re-served.	Total.
ULSTER.					
Antrim, ...	8	856	477	37	514
Armagh, ...	4	127	70	21	91
Cavan, ...	8	459	130	70	200
Donegal, ...	13	360	204	26	230
Down, ...	11	468	252	4	256
Fermanagh, ...	6	221	102	29	131
Londonderry, ...	4	373	199	—	199
Monaghan, ...	5	364	181	46	227
Tyrone, ...	7	387	261	—	261
Totals for Ulster,	66	3,615	1,876	233	[2,109
MUNSTER.					
Clare, ...	8	492	151	5	156
Cork, ...	17	1,364	470	29	499
Kerry, ...	8	894	336	72	408
Limerick, ...	8	422	240	—	240
Tipperary, N.R., ...	4	592	224	16	240
" S.R., ...	8	673	354	—	354
Waterford, ...	6	412	256	—	256
Totals for Munster,	59	4,849	2,031	122	2,153
LEINSTER.					
Carlow, ...	4	124	56	17	73
Dublin, ...	12	377	249	25	274
Kildare, ...	5	258	93	43	136
Kilkenny, ...	8	390	150	88	238
*King's, ...	6	208	84	14	98
Longford, ...	3	200	94	28	122
Louth, ...	3	165	76	—	76
Meath, ...	8	522	225	53	278
Queen's, ...	5	279	112	10	122
Westmeath, ...	8	326	124	26	150
Wexford, ...	5	356	168	51	219
Wicklow, ...	7	454	140	44	184
Totals for Leinster,	74	3,659	1,571	399	1,970
CONNACHT.					
Galway, ...	11	435	177	13	190
Leitrim, ...	7	211	94	25	119
Mayo, ...	8	397	126	44	170
Roscommon, ...	12	240	84	66	150
Sligo, ...	4	113	56	47	103
Totals for Connacht,	42	1,396	537	195	732
Totals for all Ireland,	241	13,519	6,015	949	6,964

There were 13,519 mares inspected, of which 7,609 were passed by the judges as eligible for nominations, but of these the veterinary surgeons rejected 645 as unsound.

77 per cent. of the nominations awarded were given to mares six years of age and under.

In eight counties, in accordance with a regulation made by the county committess, payment of the greater portion of the nomination fee was deferred pending the production of a foal in the following year.

The following table shows the amounts payable respectively on service, and after the production of a foal in the several counties concerned:—

County.	Thoroughbred Sires.		Agricultural and Half-bred Sires.	
	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Armagh, . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cavan, . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Donegal, . .	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
Down, . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Londonderry, .	0 12 6	1 17 6	0 12 6	1 17 6
Monaghan, . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Tyrone, . .	1 10 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	1 10 0

The following table indicates the result of the working of the deferred system in respect of services effected in 1917:—

County.	No. of Nominations Awarded.	Amount paid in respect of Service.	Amount paid on production of foal in 1918.	Amount available for Nominations.
		£ s.	£ s.	£
Antrim, . .	449	449 0	277 10	910
Armagh, . .	44	44 0	34 0	112
Cavan, . .	123	123 0	91 10	260
Donegal, . .	194	194 0	140 0	372
Down, . .	234	234 0	177 0	502
Londonderry, .	174	108 15	176 5	372
Monaghan, . .	167	167 0	114 0	348
Tyrone, . .	233	235 10	179 5	520
Totals, . .	1,618	1,555 5	*1,189 10	3,396

* Estimated.

In the case of the remaining twenty-five counties in which the scheme was in operation, the value of the nomination fee, as fixed by the county committee, was £2, save in Dublin, where it was fixed at £3, and in Meath, where the fees were £3 for thoroughbred sires and £2 for others.

Special Grant.—The grant of £10,000 referred to in previous Reports was again placed at the disposal of the Department.

Of this amount, however, a sum of £8,000 was provided by the Treasury and was applied to.

- (a) purchase of stallions,
- (b) nomination of mares.

The balance, viz., £2,000, was provided from the Development Fund for the purpose of (1) meeting liabilities to which the Department are committed in connection with the Irish Draught Horse Scheme, and (2) defraying cost of the new Irish Draught Horse Scheme.

The Department purchased, during the year, seven stallions and four colts, at a cost of £1,355. Six of the stallions have been resold under the terms of the Department's Scheme of Loans for the purchase of stallions, and the seventh, which turned out unsuitable for breeding purposes, was sold as a gelding. The four colts are developing favourably, and will, it is hoped, grow into stallions suitable for disposal for the 1919 breeding season.

Of the £8,000 provided by the Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1918, £6,000 was earmarked for the purposes of supplementing the sum of £6,918 provided by county committees of agriculture for nominations to mares. The total amount available for this purpose was £12,918.

The Irish Draught Horse Scheme was withdrawn in 1915, save in so far as the payment of the special subsidies to certain registered fillies is concerned. Six such premiums, value £20 each, were paid in 1918 to the owners of selected fillies which had produced live foals in accordance with the conditions of the scheme. No special inspections of two-year-old produce were carried out in 1918, as any animals of this description were included in the general inspections in connection with the Irish Draught Horse Book during the Autumn.

The scheme for the establishment of an Irish Draught Horse Book, issued early in 1917, has been most successful. The total number of animals entered for inspection in 1917 was 1,450, viz., 1,180 mares and 270 stallions. These horses were inspected during the autumn of 1917, as a result of which 375 mares and 44 stallions were passed as sound and suitable for inclusion in the first volume of the Book, which was published in good time for the 1918 breeding season. This book, which was put on sale at 1s. 6d. per copy, sold well, over 400 copies having been disposed of. The scheme was re-issued in 1918 as a result of which

applications were received for the inclusion of 728 mares and 136 stallions in the Second Volume of the Book. The inspection of these animals commenced towards the end of September, 1918, and will be completed in good time to enable Volume II. of the Book to be issued before the 1919 breeding season, so that owners of registered mares can have an opportunity of making the necessary arrangements for the service of their mares by stallions whose names appear in the Book.

It may be of interest, perhaps, to quote here the following extract from the Report of the Inspectors who carried out the inspections in 1917 :—

“In making our selections of mares, we adopted a good average standard of merit, and were particularly careful to exclude mares showing coarseness or signs of imported cart-horse blood. No well-made mare that could be regarded as a good, useful farm animal of the clean-legged draught type was passed over without careful consideration.

“Taken as a whole, the mares which we have recommended for entry in the Book are a good lot of animals, which can be regarded as an excellent foundation stock for establishing a breed of clean-legged draught horses really suitable to the requirements of the average Irish farmer.

“With regard to the stallions, in making our selections we set a high standard of merit, and we have not recommended for entry any sires respecting which there was a reasonable doubt in our minds, either on the score of general merit, or in the matter of pedigree. Our main concern was to choose animals having, in the first place, good general conformation; and, secondly, true Irish Draught character and weight. In considering the question of breeding, we have been most careful to exclude such sires as had imported cart-horse strains, so far as we could trace. We were not so strict in regard to thoroughbred blood, and we have recommended a few sires which have one or two crosses of Thoroughbred more or less remote in their pedigree. With these exceptions, the selected sires come from old strains of Irish Draught horses.

“The question of action also received considerable attention, and whilst we did not look for anything in the nature of extravagant action, we satisfied ourselves that the horses we selected were reasonably straight and true movers. We are very pleased to be able to report that, taken as a whole, the sires which we have recommended for entry in the Book are excellent stud animals, and we are convinced that, regarded as clean-legged draught sires, they could not be equalled by horses imported from any other country. They are distinct in type and pre-eminently suited to Irish conditions.

“All the selected animals, both mares and stallions, were subjected to a strict veterinary examination prior to their being recommended for entry in the Book.

"We have given careful thought as to the prospects of success of this scheme. In the course of our work we were constantly in touch with persons interested in the horsebreeding industry, particularly those who were keen on animals of the Irish Draught type. In so far as it rests with those people, we believe that they will persist in supporting the scheme, and will breed from animals entered in the Book, provided that Stallions will be placed within reasonable distance of mare owners. This is a matter of vital importance, and we strongly recommend the Department to spare no pains or expense in arranging an equitable distribution of the available sires. Should this be done, and should a general policy in regard to this scheme, similar to that adopted in 1917, be followed in future years, we are confident that the success of the scheme is assured, and that in time there will be in the country a distinct breed of clean-legged draught horses, which could not be excelled, and in sufficient numbers to supply the demand now existing for a heavier class of sire."

This scheme, which was adopted by every county committee in 1918, was continued on the same CATTLE-BREEDING lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which will be found at page 60 of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The maximum value of the premium for a pure-bred registered dairy bull was fixed at £20; for a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, £15; for a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus or Hereford bull, £12; and for a registered dairy bull (other than pure-bred), £12. These values applied only to such bulls as were located for first-year premiums in 1918. The value of the premium for a Kerry or a Galloway bull was the same as in the previous year, viz., £10.

The value of the premium for first-year bulls was fixed by county committees at the maximum figure, except as indicated in the following counties:—

County.	Value of Premium.			
	£	s.	d.	
Carlow	15	0	0	For pure-bred Registered Dairy Bulls.
	12	10	0	For pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls.
	10	0	0	For half-bred Registered Dairy Bulls.
Down	10	0	0	For half-bred Registered Dairy Bulls.
Louth	14	0	0	For pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls.

The value of the premium for Kerry, Galloway, and registered dairy (half-bred) bulls, located prior to 1918, was fixed at £10 as in previous years. The value of the premium for pure-bred Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, and Hereford bulls, located prior to 1918, was fixed at £15, except as specified in the following counties:—

County.				Value of Premium.
	£	s.	d.	
Antrim ..	12	0	0	For third-year bulls.
Carlow ..	12	10	0	For second and third-year bulls.
Down ..	14	0	0	Do.
Longford ..	10	0	0	For Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls.
Louth ..	14	0	0	For second and third-year bulls.
Roscommon ..	12	0	0	For Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls.
Wexford ..	12	10	0	

Particulars as to the operation in 1918 of the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls are given on page 69 of this Report.

The amounts allocated by county committees for premiums to bulls and the amounts actually expended during each of the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Amount allocated.			Amount expended.		
	£			£		
1914, ...	13,979			12,763		
1915, ...	14,025			12,438		
1916, ...	14,061			12,030		
1917, ...	15,356			12,118		
1918, ...	15,262			12,467*		

* Estimated.

The 33 county committees set aside funds for the award in the aggregate of 1,058 premiums for 1918.

At local exhibitions held at 386 centres 552 bulls which had held premiums in 1917 were passed as suitable for further premiums, and of these 522 were awarded premiums for 1918 by county committees. This left 536 premiums available for new applicants, but only 352 were taken up provisionally. The total number of premiums awarded was therefore 874 or 83 per cent. of the total for which provision had been made.

Table showing the ages and breeds of bulls selected for and awarded premiums under the scheme as administered by the county committees during each of the past five years :—

Year	Ages.				Breeds.				Total No. of Bulls awarded Premiums
	Year- lings	Two- year- olds	Three- year- olds	Four- year- olds	Short- horn	Aber- deen Angus	Here- ford	Other Breeds	
1914, .	349	294	173	71	582	182	63	60	887
1915, .	275	319	206	69	558	183	71	57	869
1916, .	360	216	198	71	544	181	79	41	845
1917, .	363	293	140	58	555	179	71	49	854
1918, .	349	303	183	39	567	173	69	45	874*

* Number of premiums provisionally awarded.

The following table shows by provinces and counties how the premiums were distributed among the breeds selected by the county committees to stand for premiums in 1918:—

County	Short-horn	Aberdeen Angus	Hereford	Galloway	Registered Dairy	Totals
ULSTER:						
Antrim, ...	51	1	—	5	1	58
Armagh, ...	20	—	—	—	—	20
Cavan, ...	13	11	5	—	—	29
Donegal, ...	21	7	—	7	—	35
Down, ...	67	6	—	—	—	73
Fermanagh, ...	16	6	—	—	—	22
Londonderry, ...	32	3	—	—	2	37
Monaghan, ...	20	—	—	—	1	21
Tyrone, ...	56	8	—	—	—	64
Totals for Ulster,	296	42	5	12	4	359
MUNSTER:						
Clare, ...	7	2	—	—	3	12
Cork, ...	39	10	1	—	9	59
Kerry, ...	22	10	4	—	2	38
Limerick, ...	3	4	—	—	2	9
Tipperary N.R., ...	12	1	3	—	—	16
Tipperary S.R., ...	5	6	2	—	1	14
Waterford, ...	6	4	—	—	1	11
Totals for Munster,	94	37	10	—	18	159
LEINSTER:						
Carlow, ...	7	4	1	—	—	12
Dublin, ...	4	6	3	—	—	13
Kildare, ...	12	4	2	—	—	18
Kilkenny, ...	8	5	—	—	6	19
King's, ...	11	3	4	—	—	18
Longford, ...	9	—	—	—	—	9
Louth, ...	7	4	1	—	2	14
Meath, ...	15	4	8	—	—	27
Queen's, ...	8	3	1	—	—	12
Westmeath, ...	11	5	12	—	—	28
Wexford, ...	35	6	1	—	1	43
Wicklow, ...	15	7	—	—	1	23
Totals for Leinster,	142	51	33	—	10	236
CONNACHT:						
Galway, ...	23	7	10	—	—	40
Leitrim, ...	3	8	2	—	—	13
Mayo, ...	14	10	1	—	—	25
Roscommon, ...	5	6	8	—	1	20
Sligo, ...	10	12	—	—	—	22
Totals for Connacht,	55	43	21	—	1	120
Totals for Ireland,	587	173	69	12	33	874

The following table shows by provinces and counties the distribution of premium bulls in 1918:—

Province and County	Number of Premiums provided by County Committee for 1918.	Number of Bulls continued from 1917.	Number of Bulls provisionally awarded Premiums for first time in 1918.	Total Number of Bulls approved for Premiums in 1918.
ULSTER :				
Antrim, ...	63	30	28	58
Armagh, ...	25	10	10	20
Cavan, ...	32	18	11	29
Donegal, ...	37	22	13	35
Down, ...	74	43	30	73
Fermanagh, ...	26	10	12	22
Londonderry, ...	39	15	22	37
Monaghan, ...	21	13	8	21
Tyrone, ...	66	15	49	64
Totals for Ulster,	383	176	183	359
MUNSTER :				
Clare, ...	22	9	3	12
Cork, ...	78	36	23	59
Kerry, ...	44	26	12	38
Limerick, ...	38	9	0	9
Tipperary, N.R., ...	20	11	5	16
Tipperary, S.R., ...	28	7	7	14
Waterford, ...	19	7	4	11
Totals for Munster,	249	105	54	159
LEINSTER :				
Carlow, ...	14	10	2	12
Dublin, ...	17	9	4	13
Kildare, ...	22	11	7	18
Kilkenny, ...	33	11	8	19
King's, ...	20	15	3	18
Longford, ...	10	5	4	9
Louth, ...	15	10	4	14
Meath, ...	21	21	6	27
Queen's, ...	19	8	4	12
Westmeath, ...	34	16	12	28
Wexford, ...	43	25	18	43
Wicklow, ...	23	14	9	23
Totals for Leinster,	281	155	81	236
CONNACHT :				
Galway, ...	52	26	14	40
Leitrim, ...	14	11	2	13
Mayo, ...	31	17	8	25
Roscommon, ...	26	14	6	20
Sligo, ...	22	18	4	22
Totals for Connacht,	145	86	34	120
Totals for Ireland,	1,058	522	352	*874

*Exclusive of 227 bulls under the congested districts scheme, see page 48.

Out of the funds available under Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, the Department granted special premiums to selected applicants in the congested counties, and sold at reduced prices a limited number of Kerry and Galloway bulls to residents in the poorer localities in these counties. The extent to which the Department during the past season supplemented in this manner the work of the county committees concerned is shown by the following figures :—

County.	No. of Special Premiums in 1918.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices during 1918.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices in previous years and retained for service in 1918.	Total.
Clare, . . .	1	—	—	1
Cork, . . .	7	4	3	14
Donegal, . . .	34	2	—	36
Galway, . . .	9	8	29	46
Kerry, . . .	21	8	18	47
Leitrim, . . .	8	—	—	8
Mayo, . . .	16	13	23	55
Roscommon, . . .	9	—	—	9
Sligo, . . .	11	—	—	11
Totals, . . .	119*	35	73	227

* Number provisionally awarded.

In 1917 the number of such special premiums actually paid for was 156, and the number of bulls sold at reduced prices was 20.

The total number of bulls standing in the country during 1918 under the general cattle-breeding scheme was 1,101, viz., 227 placed by the Department under the special arrangements for congested counties, and 874 in connection with county schemes.

As a result of inspections carried out during the year, 192 cows were considered suitable as regards general appearance for the purposes of this scheme, and were accordingly entered on the list of animals provisionally selected for registration. Of these cows, 150 were pure-bred Shorthorns. Up to the 30th September, 1918, a total of 3,042 cows had been entered in the Register as having satisfied the Department's requirements in general appearance, and in the quantity and quality of their milk yield.

Ninety-nine bull calves, the progeny of registered cows, were inspected during the year, with a view to provisional selection for premiums under the cattle breeding scheme, and of these, 48 were selected and entered in the Register as registered dairy bulls. Up to the close of the year, 472 dairy bulls had been entered in the Register, and of these, 215 were pure-bred Short-horns.

Ten owners offered 168 Kerry and Dexter cows, and 156 of these were passed.

Two inspectors were engaged on the work of this scheme during the year.

In connection with the Department's scheme for encouraging improvement in the dairy cattle of Ireland, under which provision is made for the formation of cow-testing associations, posters, circulars, and a special memorandum were issued, pointing out the necessity of improving the milk supply and how this could be done by means of cow-testing associations, which enable farmers to determine which cows are worth retaining and which should be disposed of.

Two instructors were employed to bring the objects and advantages of these associations before meetings of farmers and others interested in dairying, and to visit associations when formed, and inspect the records kept under the scheme.

On the 30th September, 1918, there were 80 associations (comprising at least 100 cows each) distributed as follows:—eighteen in county Cork; three in county Limerick; two each in counties Kerry and Kilkenny; one each in counties Armagh, Clare, Londonderry, Tipperary, and Waterford.

During the year, 170 cows which had reached the standard required as to quantity and quality of milk and satisfied the Department's requirements in general appearance, were entered in the Register.

The scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine for 1918 was adopted by every county committee, and was carried out on the same lines as in 1914, the scheme for which will be found at page 65 of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The several county committees awarded premiums for boars in 1918 as follows:—

County.	No. of First year pre- miums.	No. of Second year pre- miums.	Large White Yorks.	White Ulster.	Total.
ULSTER:					
Antrim.	9	8	—	17	17
Armagh, ...	2	2	—	4	4
Cavan, ...	9	10	—	19	19
Donegal, ...	3	8	—	8	8
Down, ...	8	8	—	16	16
Fermanagh, ...	1	8	—	6	6
Londonderry	8	6	—	14	14
Monaghan, ...	11	4	—	15	15
Tyrone, ...	13	6	—	19	19
Totals for Ulster, ...	64	54	—	118	118
MUNSTER:					
Clare, ...	8	6	14	—	14
Cork, ...	36	23	59	—	59
Kerry, ...	12	12	24	—	24
Limerick, ...	10	3	13	—	13
Tipperary, N.R., ...	8	8	16	—	16
Tipperary, S.R., ...	9	3	12	—	12
Waterford, ...	5	1	6	—	6
Totals for Munster, ...	88	56	144	—	144
LEINSTER:					
Carlow, ...	3	3	6	—	6
Dublin, ...	—	2	2	—	2
Kildare, ...	3	5	8	—	8
Kilkenny, ...	6	5	11	—	11
King's, ...	10	7	17	—	17
Longford, ...	6	2	8	—	8
Louth, ...	3	4	—	7	7
Meath, ...	3	3	5	1	6
Queen's, ...	7	6	13	—	13
Westmeath, ...	6	3	9	—	9
Wexford, ...	14	10	24	—	24
Wicklow, ...	4	8	12	—	12
Totals for Leinster, ...	65	58	115	8	123
CONNACHT:					
Galway, ...	23	13	36	—	36
Leitrim, ...	3	5	2	6	8
Mayo, ...	19	18	37	—	37
Roscommon, ...	9	11	19	—	19
Sligo, ...	8	7	15	—	15
Totals for Connacht, ...	61	54	109	6	115
Totals for Ireland, ...	278	222	368	132	500

As in the case of cattle, the Department supplemented the work of county committees in connection with the swine-breeding scheme in congested counties by granting special premiums to selected applicants. In 1918, 79 such premiums were awarded as under:—

County.	No. of First year premiums value £8.	No. of Second year premiums value £8.	Total.
Clare, ...	3	3	6
Cork, ...	—	1	1
Donegal, ...	6	3	9
Galway, ...	11	6	17
Kerry, ...	7	4	11
Leitrim, ...	—	1	1
Mayo, ...	12	9	21
Roscommon, ...	4	—	4
Sligo, ...	6	3	9
Totals, ...	49	30	79

The operations of the swine scheme during the past five years are summarised in the following table:—

Year.	Money allocated by County Committees for Boar Premiums.	Money expended by County Committees for Boar Premiums.	Number of Premiums paid by County Committees.	Number of Special Premiums provided by Department for Congested Districts.	Total number of Boars standing in Ireland during Service Season.
1914, ...	£ 2,095	£ 1,774	421	130	551
1915, ...	2,226	1,829	448	126	574
1916, ...	2,021	2,107	426	113	538
1917, ...	3,474	2,777	451	87	538
1918, ...	3,888	3,480*	500*	79	579*

* Estimated.

In 1918, four counties: Antrim, Cork, Down and Tyrone, arranged for the location under this scheme of black-faced rams in mountain districts.

The number of these animals so placed was: in Antrim, 6, in Cork, 8, in Down, 7, and in Tyrone, 6. Eight cheviot rams were also located in county Wicklow.

The practice of selling a limited number of black-faced rams at reduced prices to residents in the congested counties was continued, the number sold during the past season being 77. The number of such rams sold under this arrangement in the five years 1914-1918, inclusive, was 536.

Particulars of the measures taken to improve the breeds of hens, ducks, geese and turkeys are included in the remarks on the operation of the scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping which is dealt with at pages 31 to 33 of this Report.

(c) EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

As a result of the steps taken during 1917 to organise their work in connection with food production, the instructors were enabled to give greater attention during 1917-18 to field experimental work, although not to the same extent as in normal years. Manurial experiments were practically suspended owing to the scarcity and high cost of artificial manures, particularly potassic compounds, and variety tests with the different crops were, with few exceptions, the only experiments undertaken. These experiments were, save for a number of minor modifications, identical with those prescribed in the scheme for 1916-17, particulars of which are given at pages 132 to 137 of the Department's *Journal* for October, 1916 (Vol. XVII., No. 1).

Information as to the official experiments undertaken each year is published by the Department in their *Journal*, and, also, issued in leaflet form. Such information, together with the results of any special experiments carried out with the approval of the Department, is usually published also in the reports issued annually by the different county committees of agriculture.

The following table gives the numbers of all experiments carried out by the instructors during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18:

Crop	Manurial Experiments		Variety of Seed Experiments		Other Tests		Totals	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
Potatoes, .	41	—	40	82	14	5	95	87
Turnips, .	37	—	4	67	—	6	41	73
Mangels, .	36	—	—	52	—	1	36	53
Oats, .	—	—	9	54	—	5	9	59
Wheat, .	—	—	48	99	—	—	48	99
Barley, .	—	—	1	21	—	—	1	21
Hay, .	43	5	—	—	—	1	43	6
*Miscellaneous	4	1	—	—	7	25	11	26
Totals	161	6	102	375	21	43	264	424

*Under the head "Miscellaneous" are included, among others, experiments
(1) in the improvement of pasture by the use of selected seed mixtures.
(2) in the spraying of charlock.

The total number of demonstration plots laid down was 1,125, as compared with 718 in 1916-17. As in the case of experiments, these plots were mainly confined to varieties of the different crops, including, also, a number with catch crops.

Comparative tests were continued in the Garvagh district in 1917, with the following varieties of

FLAX.

flax seed: Canadian (fibre variety from Ontario), Canadian Riga Child (from Saskatchewan), Dutch (White Flowering), English, Irish (grown in county Antrim), Irish (grown in county Cork), Japanese, Pernau Crown, and Riga (old seed of low germination). The results of these experiments afforded valuable information with regard to securing the most suitable varieties for sowing in 1918.

A further series of variety trials was carried out in 1918, the produce of which will be scutched early in the 1918-19 season.

Serious difficulty was again experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of flax seed for sowing in 1918. Only very limited quantities of new Russian seed could be obtained. A large quantity of Dutch seed was procured late in the season, but practically all of it arrived in time for sowing. Additional sources of supply were opened up in Canada and Japan, and a considerable amount of seed from these countries was imported and sown. Supplies were also available from the United States and England.

The area sown in 1918 was 141,538 acres as compared with 107,705 acres in 1917 and 91,454 in 1916.

Seventeen flax instructors were employed during the greater portion of the year and instruction was afforded to growers and scutch-mill owners in the following counties: Armagh, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Kerry, Londonderry, Mayo, Monaghan, Sligo and Tyrone. Four temporary instructors were also employed during portion of the year in outlying flax districts in counties Cork, Sligo, Cavan and Kildare. In addition, a grant for the employment of a flax instructor, who would also act as mill foreman, was afforded to growers in county Wicklow.

Ten flax apprentices selected by examination in October, 1917, were given a specialised course of training in the cultivation, handling and scutching of flax for the purpose of qualifying for employment as flax instructors. At the close of the year under review they had almost completed their training, and arrangements were being made for their employment as instructors in flax-growing districts, and also for a further examination for flax apprenticeships.

A grant for the training of scutchers was made to one mill-owner in each of the counties of Cork and Mayo.

Under the Department's scheme for the improvement of the flax-growing industry (see page 74 of the Appendices to the 14th Annual General Report), prizes were offered by the Cork county

committee of agriculture for competition during 1918. 216 entries were received for prizes amounting to £80.

The weather during the harvest of 1917 was unusually wet and very unsuitable for the saving of flax seed. The majority of flax-growers, however, succeeded in saving, with a considerable amount of success, the one-eighth of their crops as required by the Order.

FLAX SEED
(IRELAND)
ORDER, 1917.

The total number of cases in which prosecutions were undertaken for non-compliance with the Order was 371. Convictions were obtained in 345 cases. The fines imposed were, however, small, ranging from 1s. and costs to £10. Defaulters were not permitted to have their flax scutched or marketed until the 1st March.

The home-grown seed, where saved in good condition, proved quite suitable for sowing purposes. It is estimated that the area sown with such seed was from 25,000 to 30,000 acres. In order to give farmers an opportunity of disposing of seed saved by them which they did not wish to keep for their own use, markets were held in the principal towns in all the flax-growing districts for the purchase of such seed. The majority of farmers, however, appear either to have sown the seed themselves or sold it to other farmers for sowing purposes.

Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918.—The Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1917 (see p. 651 *Department's Journal*, Vol. XVII., No. 4) made by the Army Council was slightly modified and re-issued by the Ministry of Munitions in 1918 (see Appendices, page 247). The Department again undertook the administration of the Order. The work was in charge of the Department's Inspector of Flax Schemes and was administered from the Department's central offices. Thirty-eight inspectors and three supervisors were appointed to give instruction to farmers with regard to the saving of the seed and to report cases of default. Assistance was also given by the Department's permanent flax instructors, and the Royal Irish Constabulary were asked to co-operate in seeing that the Order was observed. The staffs of county committees of agriculture in counties where flax was grown also assisted in making the Order known. Upwards of 60,000 copies of a leaflet explanatory of the Order were issued for the information of growers.

Up to 30th September the number of defaulters reported was 173, and of these 90 had been sent for prosecution.

Sale of Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1917.—The sale of flax seed during the 1917-18 season was controlled by The Sale of Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1917 (see *Department's Journal*, Vol. XVIII., No. 3, p. 339). The Department also undertook administration of this Order. Traders were required to furnish

particulars of their sales and purchases, and their books were inspected in a considerable number of cases. Twelve prosecutions for breaches of the Order were instituted, and fines ranging from 1s. and costs to £5 15s. were inflicted.

Departmental Committee on Charges for Scutching Flax and the Disposal of Tow.—Owing to the friction which existed between flax-growers and scutch-mill owners, due to the practice of retaining tow at the mills in payment or part-payment of scutching, the Department decided to appoint a special committee to inquire into the whole question and to make recommendations. This Committee held 11 public sittings at the principal centres in the flax-growing areas and examined 203 witnesses. The Committee, in their Report [1918—Cd. 9029] recommended that scutch-mill owners should be precluded from accepting or retaining tow in payment or part-payment for scutching, or from purchasing or negotiating for the purchase of tow until the flax from which such tow had been produced had been scutched, and then only by weight. These recommendations were put into effect by the Regulations issued by the Flax Supplies Committee under the Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1918. The Departmental Committee also made suggestions as to the best means for dealing with and disposing of tow.

Reference to the work of the Plant Breeding Division in connection with the pure line cultivations of flax seed will be found at page 61 of this Report.

The main conditions of the current scheme of tobacco experiments are given in an article on the subject which appeared in the issue of the Department's *Journal* for April 1915.

TOBACCO. The experiments are financed out of the Development Fund.

The Wexford Tobacco Growers' Society withdrew from the scheme in 1917, as previously reported. The Society intimated that, as they could see no prospect for the revival of tobacco growing in Co. Wexford, they did not propose to make any offer for the purchase of the curing barn provided by the Department for the purposes of the experiments. The Department accordingly disposed of the barn. They have arranged, however, to resume possession of the barn in the event of its being required for tobacco curing at any time up to 1923 (the year of the conclusion of the experiments).

With a view to preserving the continuity of his experiments, Lord Dunraven resumed, on a reduced scale, the work which had been suspended in 1917, owing to the accidental destruction by fire of his rehandling station at Adare, county Limerick. The area which he had cropped with tobacco in 1918 was 18½ acres. The Treasury agreed that Lord Dunraven should be allowed compensation in respect of interest on idle capital and

cost of maintenance of idle equipment in 1918, on the understanding that he would procure and erect new rehandling machinery at the earliest possible date. The 1918 crop will be dealt with by equipment which was found suitable for the purpose as a result of experiments conducted prior to 1914.

Sir Nugent Everard, Randlestown, Navan, continued his experiments in 1918. The area cropped with tobacco for him was 58½ acres. He was unable to have his full area (114 acres) cropped owing to circumstances arising out of the guaranteeing of prices for certain farm crops. As standing charges are incurred each year to a certain extent, in respect of the full approved experimental area, irrespective of the acreage which may actually be cropped, arrangements have been made, with the concurrence of the Treasury, whereby a special grant may be paid to the experimenter each year in respect of the area which he is unable to have cropped, to enable him to meet standing charges on such area. The uncropped area in 1917 on which such grant was paid was 63½ acres, and the rate of grant was £8 per acre.

Of the 77 acres planted with tobacco under the Department's scheme in 1918, 2½ acres were planted with cigarette tobacco and 1 acre with cigar tobacco, the remainder being put under pipe tobacco. One person who was not connected with the Department's experiments in Ireland was licensed by the Board of Customs and Excise to grow two acres of tobacco.

In 1918 the weather was rather favourable for seed-beds, provided proper attention was given to ventilation and watering during the periods of warm bright weather which occurred in March and May.

The planting season, except at its beginning in May, was very dry, and growers who neglected their seed-beds had difficulty in transplanting their crops into the field.

The growing season during July and August was marked by very favourable weather which had the effect of improving greatly the prospects of the crop.

The harvesting and curing seasons were rather unfavourable throughout on account of excessive rain and low temperatures. The tobacco crop suffered practically no damage from frost or wind.

Loss through attacks by insects and diseases was less than in any of the four years immediately preceding.

The average yield per acre of cured tobacco should approach normal, and, in view of the scarcity of tobacco leaf, the prices for the crop should reach a very high level.

The entire 1917 crop has been marketed and realised on average price of 10.3d. per lb. From 7d. per lb. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. was paid for pipe tobacco, and from 6d. per lb. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for cigarette tobacco.

During the year an experiment to test the value of flint snuff as an insecticide was carried out with satisfactory results.

The three experiments in the feeding of live stock prescribed for the year 1916-17, details of which are given in the issue of the Department's *Journal* for October, 1916 (Vol. XVII., No. 1), were suspended during 1917-18, two new experiments in the feeding of (1) pigs and (2) calves being introduced. The experiments, which were, as usual, conducted under the supervision of the county agricultural instructors, were arranged for in eleven counties, and were as follows:—

	Object of Experiment.	Number arranged for.
I. (Pigs)	To compare the value of raw potatoes with boiled potatoes when fed in conjunction with pollard, palm-nut meal, and crushed oats	10
II. (Calves)	To test whole oats as against crushed oats	10
TOTAL		20

In view of the conditions which continued to exist during the year as regarded the supply of poultry foods and the dearth of chickens suitable for fattening, the course of training in the fattening and trussing of fowl, grading of eggs, etc.; which was provided in former years for poultry-keeping instructors, was again suspended.

This investigation was continued on the same lines as in previous years; the extermination of the WABBLE FLY, insects on Clare Island and attempts to find safe and reliable dressings for killing the maggots while in the backs of cattle receiving special attention. After three years' work the number of maggots found and destroyed on the cattle in Clare Island shows a very marked decrease, so that an approach to elimination in that area may be expected next year. Experiments as to dressings will be resumed during the coming season.

During the year 181 samples of washing soda were received for testing, of which 180 were found to be of the standard of purity required for potato spraying purposes. Two of these ANALYSIS OF SPRAYING MATERIALS. samples were only 96 per cent. pure, but, nevertheless, could be safely used in making up a spraying mixture. One sample was found to be "commercial sulphate of soda." 189 samples of copper sulphate were tested and found to be up to standard. The Department cannot too strongly impress upon farmers the necessity of having the materials for the making of spraying mixtures tested before use. Adulterated materials may be even not

only worthless as a preventive of blight, but may actually involve the total or partial loss of the crop. The Department's fee for testing a sample of either copper sulphate or washing soda is only the nominal sum of 8d.

The demand for almost all fruits, cultivated and wild, was exceptionally good, and producers were usually able to sell fruit at very good prices.

MARKETING OF
FRUIT.

Packages were costly and difficult to obtain, hence there was a strong tendency to revert to methods of packing which in normal times would be regarded as quite unsuitable. The ease with which fruit could be sold had also the effect of inducing sellers to be careless or indifferent as to grading.

Prices continued to rise rapidly, as did also the cost of cases and packing material.

MARKETING OF
EGGS.

Exporters had much difficulty in procuring supplies of suitable cases; there was, therefore, a tendency on the part of some exporters to use secondhand cases which had not been properly repaired, and new cases of weak and inferior construction.

The exceptionally good demand for eggs tended to increase the carelessness of exporters who had been faulty as to their methods of handling eggs. The handling of egg packages by carriers was reported to have been rougher than in pre-war times, and this, together with the use of inferior packages and careless packing, appeared to have resulted in increased damage to eggs during transit.

The Department's tobacco expert afforded technical advice in the drying of medicinal herbs, and the arrangements made last year at the botanical section of the National Museum for the identification of wild plants and herbs, free of charge, were continued.

MEDICINAL
HERBS.

Seeds and Plant Disease Division.

(a) *Seeds.*—During the year the number of samples of seeds tested and the sources from which they were derived were as follows:—

Samples tested for farmers	..	..	6,091
" " " merchants	..	..	8,596
" " " Department's officers	..	..	918
" " " in connection with investigations			362
" " " in connection with the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909			2,545
Total			18,507

The number of samples tested was more than double that of the previous year and the resources of the Seed Testing Station were severely taxed in coping with this great increase of work. So great was the pressure early in the year that it became necessary to inform merchants that the testing of further samples sent by them could not be undertaken, as it was not possible to ensure that the results of the tests would reach them in reasonable time.

The number of samples sent by farmers was nearly three times as great as in the previous year, while the number received from merchants was nearly twice as great.

Samples of flax and of cereals accounted for a large part of the increase, but there were also considerable increases in the numbers of samples of grass, root and clover seeds. Meadow focketail and parsnip were the only cases in which there was a slight decrease.

The results of the tests both of the samples submitted voluntarily and of those taken under the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909, show that, on the whole, the standard of quality of the Agricultural Seeds used in Ireland is a high one and that the marked improvement which has taken place during recent years was fully maintained and even exceeded during the period under review.

The investigation work in connection with seed testing, dealt with in some detail in last year's Annual Report, was continued and, in some directions, extended. That the germination percentage of the "naked" seeds in samples of Timothy is less than that of the "covered" seed, and that they lose their vitality more rapidly than the latter has now been proved by a series of tests extending over three years. It has also been proved that poor samples of Timothy, germinating below 80 per cent., germinate better at a constant temperature of 20° C. than at intermittent temperatures of 20° C. and 30° C. This, however, does not hold good in the case of good samples germinating above 80 per cent.

Experiments dealing with the method of sampling mangel seed showed that there was a tendency, although a very slight one, for the proportion of larger "seed clusters" to be slightly less in a sample drawn with the usual sampling spear than in one carefully taken by hand. Hence the latter method of obtaining the sample from the bulk is to be recommended.

Senders of samples of flax seed frequently require the results of the tests very urgently. The usual time required for a germination test of flax is ten days, but it is interesting to note that, as the result of extended trials, it has been found that in samples germinating 80 per cent. or over, the total germination does not increase to any appreciable degree after the first five days. In samples germinating between 80 per cent. and 60 per cent. the average additional germination after the first five days is only 3 per cent. Hence it is now possible, if necessary, to supply

a report on a sample of flax seed based on a five days' germination test which will give useful information to the sender, within about one-half of the time previously required.

Enquiries concerning the country of origin of samples of flax seed are not infrequently received. In this connection it is interesting to record that in 90 per cent. of the samples of Japanese flax seed received during the year the seed of *Camelinor foetida* was found to be present as an impurity. In only two per cent. of the samples of Russian and Dutch seed examined was this weed seed found to be present.

Several appeals from seed merchants for assistance in training their employees in the details of seed testing methods were received, and such assistance was given, so far as time and circumstances permitted.

(b) *Plant Diseases*.—The trials of disease-resisting varieties of potatoes were continued during the year, and further experiments on potato spraying were carried out.

The study of a new tomato disease was provisionally completed, and the results are in course of publication as a scientific paper. The disease, for which the term "foot-rot" has been suggested, is contracted from the soil and is due to the attacks of a new species of *Phytophthora*, allied to that which produces the "Pink Rot" of the potato and to that which causes the ordinary potato "blight."

The results of the work on the *Colletotrichum* disease of flax seedlings, referred to in last year's Report, have now been published. The interesting discovery has been made that the fungus which causes the disease hibernates in the form of *mycelium* in the skin of the seed, and infection of the young plant itself occurs during or shortly after germination. A suitable method of treating infected seed, and thus preventing the disease has been worked out on a laboratory scale. Practical application in the field has not yet been attempted. Other diseases of flax have received some attention, and the results so far obtained show that if satisfactory facilities for studying these diseases in the field can be provided, much useful information concerning flax diseases in general will soon be forthcoming.

All the samples of wheat (591) submitted for testing at the Seed Testing Station were examined microscopically for the presence of the spores of "bunt" or "stinking smut." Ninety-three per cent. of the samples were found to be thus contaminated, and in each case the sender of the sample was warned and supplied with directions as to how to proceed to disinfect the seed before sowing.

Specimens of diseased plants of various kinds were examined, and reports furnished concerning them in over 160 instances. Two papers were published during the year, viz., the Ninth Report on Potato Disease Investigations, and the one referred to above on the *Colletotrichum* disease of flax seedlings.

Plant Breeding Division.

During the 1918 season the cultivations of pure line wheat, barley, oats and flax were continued as more fully described below, and the quantitative experiments in the cages at Glasnevin and Ballinacurra were resumed. There were two series of quantitative tests in each cage sown with barley to compare the Archer $\times$ Spratt, Archer $\times$ Goldthorpe, and Goldthorpe $\times$ Spratt hybrids with the parent forms. The season proved favourable to barley, especially in the Ballinacurra cage, and the results when they have been tabulated will supply valuable information.

A quantitative series sown with hybrid oats was not so fortunate, as the plots were badly attacked by Frit fly during the drought in June.

About nine acres, which included large plots of White Stand Up, Wilhelmina, and Red Chaff White, and small plots of Red Fife, Red Marvel and two hybrid wheats, Nos. 16 and 34, were grown to produce seed. The three first mentioned, sown in autumn, did well and gave good yields, the four last mentioned were not so good, and Red Marvel was badly bunted and had to be discarded. Small plots of the following wheats were grown for observation purposes, viz., Benefactor, Fenman and Red Steele; the two first mentioned were good, but Red Steele, which in some parts of county Cork is favoured by farmers, was poor in both yield and quality of grain.

The barley cultivations consisted of the usual pure lines, Archer I., Archer II., Goldthorpe and Spratt, also two forms of Archer $\times$ Goldthorpe and Archer $\times$ Spratt hybrids, occupying an area of about 12 acres. There were a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres under a variety of hybrid barleys, including the new and promising Goldthorpe—Spratt hybrids. All the barley did well, gave satisfactory yields and quality, and were harvested in sound condition.

There were about six acres under oats, which included Black Tartary, Black Bell, Great Mogul, Abundance, Victory, Banner, Potato, Sandy and Hunter's Hybrid. The drought in June and early July affected the oats considerably, the yields were low and quality rather poor, although well saved.

About three acres were sown with the seed saved from the selected pure lines Nos. 3 and 5, which were so successful in 1917. There was a good yield of fibre but not equal in quality to 1917 as the drought restricted the length somewhat. All

the seed has been saved, some being dried artificially and some secured in the ordinary manner.

Small plots of the later selections nos. 2 and 6 were also continued and gave promise of superior quality to nos. 3 and 5.

These flax cultivations were frequently examined during the growing period and found to be quite free from disease.

CHARACTER OF SEASON, 1918.

October.—Although rain fell frequently, the total for the month, three inches, was fully an inch less than the average. Bright sunshine exceeded the average by over 20 per cent. North-westerly winds predominated, but there was no storm of severity. The nights were generally cold with frost during the last week, and the mean temperature for the month was three degrees below the average.

November.—The rainfall was very small, only one-third of the average. This was associated with a comparatively high temperature, mean three degrees above average. Cloudy skies prevailed, and bright sunshine was considerably below average. Winds generally S.W. to N.W., moderate as a rule, no severe storms.

December.—Showed a marked deficiency in rainfall, which was nearly three inches below average. There was a good deal of frost, and mean temperature was under average. Bright sunshine over average. Light winds from between North and East predominated, but there was one severe gale from the North on the 16th inst.

January.—Cold and dry for first portion, with some frost and snow, wet and mild during rest of month.

February.—Persistently wet, unusually warm and very deficient in sunshine. Rainfall an inch above the average for February.

March.—Frequent rain during first fortnight, favourable during third week, wet during last week, liberal sunshine.

April.—Favourable, little rain and liberal sunshine.

May.—Two periods of drought at the beginning and end. Sunshine much above the average, rainfall average and temperature above average.

June.—Very dry, much sunshine; great heat during day, especially early in the month, and cold at night. Unfavourable to vegetation generally.

July.—Drought continued absolute until 7th, after which there was frequent rain. Sunshine very liberal and much above average, but temperature under average. |

August.—Very heavy rain at the start, then favourable on the whole, but dull. Sunshine much below the average, rainfall slightly under average. Temperature about average. Corn crops ripened very slowly, and conditions generally favoured a good yield where crops had not been affected by the June drought.

Harvest commenced under favourable conditions in the earlier districts, and some of the corn crops were secured in excellent condition.

September.—The wettest and coldest for many years, but bright sunshine was above the average and strong winds were much in evidence. These minimised the damage to cereal crops, which, however, was great, and even in the earlier districts the saving of the harvest was not completed until the end of the month.

Chemical Division.

The following is a list of the samples reported on by this Division during the year ended September 30th, 1918:—

Fertilisers, ...	120	Copper Sulphates, ...	196
Feeding Stuffs, ...	79	Washing Sodas, ...	179
Milks, ...	47	Caustic Sodas, ...	5
Whey, ...	1	Grub Preventive, ...	1
Butters, ...	6	Flour, ...	1
Butter Substitute, ...	1	Tobacco Offal, ...	2
Cheeses, ...	17	Pest Mould, ...	2
Fluid from Cow's Udder, ...	1	Henbane, ...	3
Lard, ...	1	Belladonna, ...	1
Bees' Wax, ...	1	Polishes, ...	2
Oil, ...	1	Drugs (Veterinary), ...	2
Sugar Beets, ...	4	Toxicological Geese, ...	2
Waters, ...	7	Fowl, ...	4
Barleys, ...	17	Hare, ...	1
Flax Seeds, ...	41	Beans, ...	2
Limestones and Calcareous Materials, ...	13	Food, ...	1
Sands, ...	2	Grains, ...	2
Minerals, ...	5		
Spraying Materials, ...	3		
		Total, ...	773

As in previous years, when occasion arose this Division was consulted by the Department's other Divisions, and work was done and advice given when requested.

Veterinary Division.

The work done in the Division may be divided into (a) advisory, (b) experimental, (c) educational, (d) inspections.

(a) An extensive correspondence was carried on with stock-owners, associations, and institutions, and advice given in all

cases reported of trouble arising from disease in domestic animals. Many hundreds of post mortem examinations were made in cases where the cause of death appeared obscure, and advice as to prevention was given.

(b) Experiments were continued in connection with the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of various diseases, among which were (1) Contagious abortion in cattle; (2) Sterility; (3) Tuberculosis; (4) Contagious pneumonia; (5) Sheep diseases, including Braxy, Louping-ill, Orf and Pyæmia in lambs; (6) Diseases of poultry.

(c) Instruction was given by lectures and otherwise in various parts of the country.

(d) Inspection of veterinary dispensaries in congested districts was continued.

(d) LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE.

The following is a summary of the work of the Agricultural Branch during the year in connection with certain Acts of Parliament dealing with the sale of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, agricultural seeds, and with plant and bee diseases:—

(1) *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuff's.*

Owing to pressure of work caused by the Food Production Scheme, the Department's official samplers were not able to devote as much attention as usual to the work of taking samples of manures and feeding stuffs. The total number of samples taken during the season amounted to 184, of which 98 were samples of manures and 86 feeding stuffs. As far as could be ascertained the quality of the manures and feeding stuffs sold in Ireland continued to be satisfactory.

The Department found it necessary in one instance to take proceedings against a trader in a western town for failing to supply his customers with invoices as required by the Act. A conviction was obtained, a fine of 5s. and £1 costs being imposed in each of two cases.

(2) *Noxious Weeds.*

During the season the Department employed 17 special inspectors for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of Part I. of the Woods and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909. Some assistance in this work was also rendered by the Department's Agricultural Overseers and some of the County Agricultural Instructors. Notices requiring the destruction of weeds were issued in 2,715 cases. The notices served were, in the majority of cases, fairly satisfactorily complied with, nevertheless, the Department found it necessary to institute prosecutions in about 80 cases.

Owing to circumstances arising out of the war, the Department were unable to have inspections carried out on such an extended scale as in previous years.

(3) *Agricultural Seeds.*

The work carried out under Part 2 of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909, during the year under review falls into two parts. The first is related to the action taken in regard to the samples of seeds drawn during the calendar year, 1917, which were found to be inferior, and the second to the arrangements made for sampling and testing seeds in the year 1918.

The Department decided to exercise their power of publication in respect of 69 samples of seed taken during 1917 on the premises of certain retailers throughout the country. Publication was made in the form of a leaflet headed "Publication of Tests of Inferior Seeds," in which particulars were given of the results of the testing of the seeds. In the majority of cases where it appeared to the Department that the wholesale supplier was equally culpable with the retailer in causing the sale of inferior seed, the name of the wholesale merchant was also published. A copy of this list was sent to every retail dealer in agricultural seeds in Ireland. In previous years it had been the practice of the Department to follow up the publication of the list of inferior seeds by means of posters displayed in the town in which the trader carried on business. This course was adopted during the past season in the case of two wholesale and retail merchants in a south-western town who had consistently for several years past been stocking inferior seeds. Furthermore, publication was made by means of a special leaflet of the results of the test of nine samples taken from seeds supplied by a wholesale merchant carrying on business in Edinburgh and Belfast. In this case other means of effecting improvement in the quality of the seeds sold by this merchant in Ireland had been tried without effect.

The work of sampling seeds was carried out on the usual lines during the spring of 1918 by the Agricultural Instructors and the Department's overseers. Owing to pressure of work in connection with the Department's Food Production Scheme, these officials were not in a position to devote quite as much time to the work as in previous years. Nevertheless, 2,545 samples were taken representative of the classes of the different seeds sold throughout the country. Of this number 1,525 were tested, 201 being reported by the Head of the Department's Seed Testing Station as unsatisfactory. The proportionate decrease in the number of samples found inferior points to a considerable improvement in the quality of the agricultural seeds sold in Ireland since the Department obtained powers of controlling the trade under the Act. The Department have

communicated with the vendors of the 201 samples which were found inferior. Explanations have been received in the majority of cases, and these are now under consideration with a view to ascertaining in which of them recourse should be had to the power of publication.

The Department felt that the time had arrived when another effort should be made to raise the standard of the Ryegrass Seed sold in Ireland. At a conference held on the 25th September, 1915, the Irish Seed Cleaners had agreed not to sell in Ireland any Perennial Ryegrass of a lower bushel weight than 24 lbs. or Italian Ryegrass of a lower bushel weight than 18 lbs. As a result of a further agreement entered into with the Irish Seed Cleaners on the 21st December, 1917, it was agreed that they would not offer for sale in future any Italian Ryegrass of a lower bushel weight than 20 lbs. The Department are pleased to state that this agreement was loyally observed by the seed cleaners. Furthermore, although the wholesale trade did not, as a whole, agree to cease selling Perennial Ryegrass of 24 lb. bushel weight, some of the biggest firms in the trade voluntarily agreed to do so.

An important development in the agricultural seed trade, not alone of Ireland but of the United Kingdom, was marked by the issue on the 12th November, 1917, of the Testing of Seeds Order, 1917, made by the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. This Order was superseded on the 1st July, 1918, by the Testing of Seeds Order, 1918, which amended the previous Order in certain particulars. The Order does not affect in any way the operation of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, to which it is in many respects supplementary.

The salient feature of the Order is that vendors of the majority of the seeds specified in the Order are now required to furnish to purchasers statements showing, in addition to other particulars, the name and variety of the seeds, the percentages of purity and germination and the content of injurious weed seeds. The seeds covered by the Order include all the commonly used agricultural seeds of grasses, clovers, roots and cereals and, in addition, the more important vegetable seeds. Vendors of seeds are, moreover, required to display, in their places of business, statements containing the particulars of purity, germination, etc., of the seeds offered for sale. Power is given to the Department to take and test samples of seeds in much the same manner as under the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909.

The Order applies to sales of cleanings or sweepings from hay lofts or such materials. Such cannot be sold without a full declaration of their composition and of the germination of purity of their constituent parts as well as of the content of weed seeds.

For the present, relief from the operation of the Order as regards cereals, namely, wheat, oats, barley and rye, has been granted by licence in so far as these cereals may be sold without giving the necessary particulars required by the Order at time of sale, provided the particulars are furnished to the purchaser within one month of the date of delivery. The issue of this general licence is intended to make allowance for such cases as those in which the seed, for instance, is sold immediately after threshing, where it would be impossible to obtain the results of the tests in time to comply with the Order.

The only exceptions from the Order comprise seeds sold for delivery outside the United Kingdom or seeds sold as grown if the seeds are not bought by the purchaser for his own sowing.

It is not essential that the tests, which form the basis of the declarations to be given by vendors of seed, should be carried out at the Department's Seed Testing Station. Retailers of seed may utilise for the purposes of the Order the statements in the declarations supplied to them by their wholesale merchants, but at the same time the responsibility for the accuracy of the statements in the declarations given by the retailer to farmers and other purchasers rests entirely with the retailer. Where the purchasers of the seed reside in Ireland, the Order lays down that the results of the tests carried out at the Department's Seed Testing Station are to be regarded as conclusive evidence of the quality of the seed.

The Department have from time to time been urging on the retail seed trade the necessity for making more frequent use of the Department's Seed Testing Station. This necessity has become very much greater now as it is essential in his own interest that a retailer should take steps to have samples tested to check the accuracy of the declarations furnished to him by his wholesaler, particularly in view of the fact that the retailer, whether the test has been carried out directly on his own behalf or not, is obliged by the Order to accept full responsibility for its accuracy.

(4) *Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1877 and 1907.*

(i) *American Gooseberry Mildew and Black Currant Mite (Ireland) Order, 1912.*—Inspections for the purpose of this Order were carried out as usual by the Horticultural instructors. One hundred and nineteen cases of American Gooseberry Mildew and 17 cases of Black Currant Mite were reported. Notices requiring the destruction of infected bushes were served in all cases. The number of cases reported this year shows a considerable reduction as compared with previous years. This reduction is due to the fact that the instructors, owing to their additional duties under the Food Production Scheme, were unable to devote as much of their time as in normal years to the work of inspection.

(ii) *Black Scab in Potatoes.*—The Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area Ireland) No. 2 Order, 1916, was revoked, and a new Order, the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area Ireland) Order, 1918, was issued on the 28th January last. In addition to some modifications in the text of the Order, the areas covered by the Order were considerably extended due to the discovery of serious outbreaks of disease in a fresh district in county Down and in a district in North Louth. During the season 1917-18, 168 cases of disease were reported. In addition to the three districts in county Down and the one district in county Louth, a few cases of disease were discovered in county Antrim where disease had not previously been found. The growers were in all cases required to take the necessary measures to prevent the spread of disease. Twelve prosecutions were instituted for offences of planting potatoes without a licence and of failing to dig up potatoes planted without a licence. Fines of £10 with £1 costs were imposed.

Arrangements were made by the Department last season to supply to growers in these districts stocks of seed of immune varieties. Some of the seed was imported, but a considerable quantity of the seed was grown by the Department in this country with the special object of supplying affected districts. Similar arrangements for the supply of seed of immune varieties on a more extended scale are being made this year.

A considerable quantity of seed of immune varieties was also distributed by the Trustees of the Gibson Bequest.

(iii) *Regulations affecting the Export of Nursery Stock and Agricultural Crops.*—The usual inspections of nurseries from which roses, shrubs and herbaceous plants are exported to the United States were carried out and the necessary certificates to meet the regulations of the United States Government were issued.

A number of certificates were also issued in respect of exports to other foreign countries.

The usual export trade of seed potatoes between this country and Malta and the Channel Islands was continued. No change has yet been made by the United States Government as regards the importation into the United States of Irish potatoes.

(5) *Bee Diseases.*

From the reports of the county committees of agriculture, it appears that there were 317 cases of foul brood. Twenty-eight of the 33 county committees of agriculture allocated funds for the payment of compensation to bee-keepers in respect of bees and appliances compulsorily destroyed under the provisions of the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. The total amount recommended for the payment of compensation was £9 2s. 6d.

The number of cases of Isle of Wight disease reported amounted to 129. In most of these cases specimens of the

bees affected with disease were examined by the Professor of Zoology at the Royal College of Science, and in any cases where the presence of disease was definitely identified, the bee-keepers concerned were advised of the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(e) LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The scheme of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements was again availed of to a very large extent, the total value of the machinery purchased exceeding the figures for the previous year.

1. *Credit Societies*.—The sum of £100, which was outstanding at the beginning of the year, has since been repaid; no new loans were granted during the year.

2. *Bulls*.—The following table shows the number of loans granted, and the amount of money involved in such loans, in each of the last five years:—

Year.	No. of Loans.	Amount issued in Loans. £
1914 . .	211	5,355
1915 . .	132	3,597
1916 . .	134	3,967
1917 . .	116	4,503
1918 . .	92	3,942

The loans granted in 1918 were utilised in the purchase of bulls of the various breeds as follows:—Shorthorns 48, Aberdeen Angus 26, Herefords 10, Registered Dairy 5, and Galloways 8.

3. *Stallions*.—Particulars of the numbers and breeds of stallions towards the purchase of which the Department gave assistance by means of loans and subsidies during each of the past five years are set out in the following table:—

Year	Thorough-bred		Half-bred		Clydesdale		Shire		Irish Draught		Total	
	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies
1914,	7	6	9	9	7	2	1	1	—	—	24	18
1915,	2	2	10	6	8	4	—	—	—	—	20	12
1916,	7	6	5	3	8	5	1	1	—	—	21	15
1917,	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
1918,	1	1	2	2	4	1	—	—	4	4	11	8

During the past year the total amount issued in loans was £675 and in subsidies £410. These subsidies represent reductions made in the sale price of the horses.

4. *Agricultural Implements.*—The total number of applications received was 3,272. Of these 182 were withdrawn by the applicants or refused by the Department, and 76 were under consideration on the 30th September, 1918. In the remaining 3,014 cases loans were approved for the purchase of implements, etc. These figures include 41 applications for the repair and equipment of corn mills, of which nine were withdrawn or refused, 30 were granted, and two were under consideration at the end of the year.

The number of loans approved, and the amount issued in loans during each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Loans.	Amount of Approved Loans. £
1913-14 . .	482	4,840
1914-15 . .	105	1,106
1915-16 . .	258	4,973
1916-17 . .	3,854	84,449
1917-18 . .	3,014	87,412

Particulars of machinery purchased under the scheme:—

Implement or Machine.	Number.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Motor Tractors	98	33,355	14	0
Tractor Ploughs	58	2,715	8	8
" Harrow	8	229	10	9
Ploughs	647	4,142	13	6
Harrow	321	1,663	8	5
Manure Distributors	3	75	15	1
Drill Hoes	76	346	6	0
Land Rollers	18	211	18	6
Corn Drills	58	1,815	4	0
Seed Sowers	2	72	0	0
Sprayers, Knapsack	495	1,587	1	0
" Horse	14	346	1	0
Mowers and Reapers	534	11,374	13	9
Swath Turners	13	267	15	0
Hay Tedders	20	354	0	0
Rakes, Wheel	53	779	15	0
" Tumbling	42	192	15	6
Hay Carts	62	960	2	6
Binders	165	9,896	15	0
Potato Diggers	115	2,104	9	5
Threshers (Horse)	160	4,376	10	6
" (Power)	102	20,321	5	7
Oil Engines	40	3,843	0	0
Straw Elevators	12	962	5	0
Winnowers	110	1,012	3	2
Chaff Cutters	23	114	6	0
Pulpers	69	291	3	3
Cream Separators	13	236	15	0
Churns	8	58	5	0
Farm Carts	36	369	0	0
Milling Machinery	—	4,902	10	8
Miscellaneous	—	295	17	6
Total,		£109,264	8	9

5. *Miscellaneous*.—£200 (first instalment of a loan of £280) was advanced during the year for the equipment of a scutch mill.

(f) FORESTRY.

The cost of the forestry operations conducted by the Department is defrayed, partly out of the Department's Endowment Fund, partly out of an annual Parliamentary Grant of £6,000 towards the purchase, maintenance and management of wooded areas on estates dealt with by the Estates Commissioners, and partly by means of advances from the Development Fund for the purchase and afforestation of certain areas approved by the Development Commissioners.

Apprentices in Forestry.—Two first-year and two second-year apprentices were in training during 1917-18 and were located at Dundrum Forestry Centre.

Endowment Areas: Avondale and Ballyfad.—Work on these areas was chiefly confined to maintenance of plantations. About eight acres at Avondale were destroyed by fire in May, 1917, and were replanted; nursery work was also carried out in preparation for future planting operations.

Vote and Development Areas.—One hundred and sixty-three and a-half acres were planted on these lands during the year, but in the past two years planting has been restricted by the high cost of materials and the shortage of labour, etc. The stocks in the different nurseries are, however, being maintained in readiness for future operations. The unplanted lands suitable for tillage were let in consacre or cropped by the Department.

No additions were made during the year to the lands comprised in the Department Central Afforestation Scheme, but an exchange of land was arranged in connection with the Department's forestry centre at Bailieboro', county Cavan. The transfer will decrease slightly the total area of the Department's forest lands, but, on the other hand, the area obtained is of greater value for forestry purposes than that surrendered, and there are attached two cottages which will be of great utility in connection with future operations.

Considerable quantities of standing timber were sold at Aghrane, county Galway; Knockmany, county Tyrone; Camolin, county Wexford; and Dundrum, county Tipperary, in the two latter cases to the Timber Supply Department, who proceeded to erect a saw-mill at Dundrum for the conversion of the timber. The Department's saw-mills at Aghrane, Dundrum, and Camolin were kept in operation during the year. Owing to the shortage of imported soft wood and the difficulty of obtaining suitable timber for the manufacture of butter boxes and other food packages, the Department leased their saw-mill at Dundrum Forestry Centre to the Suir Valley Creameries' Association for

a period of two years from the 1st January, 1918, the mill to be used for the manufacture of box boards required for butter packages, etc. The Department also sold to the Association a large quantity of standing timber for conversion in the mill. The saw-mill at Camolin Forestry Centre was leased to the Timber Supply Department, and was engaged in the production of sawn timber for military and other urgent national requirements.

Visits by Department's Forestry Expert.—During the year 11 applications for visits from the Department's Forestry Expert, to advise regarding the management of plantations in the hands of other Government Departments and of private owners were received and dealt with.

County Forestry Schemes.—Special Shelter Belt Schemes were in operation in counties Kildare and Donegal, under which 18 land holders in county Kildare were supplied with 21,280 trees, and 600 holders in county Donegal with 110,100 trees during 1917-18. Moreover, during the year the county committees of agriculture who have put in operation Clause 9 of the Department's scheme of instruction in horticulture supplied 556,292 trees and shrubs for planting to residents in their respective counties.

No further purchases of land for forestry purposes were made by county councils during the year, the areas acquired to date being as under :—

Kildare	363 acres
Westmeath	89 „
Limerick	59 „
Cavan	50 „
Louth	6 „

The Louth County Council had under consideration four offers of land comprising 833 acres, and the Department arranged to provide the Council with expert advice as to the suitability of the areas for forestry purposes.

So far the only counties in which forestry schemes have been adopted are Kildare, Westmeath and Limerick. It is understood that the Cavan county council have the adoption of such a scheme under consideration. The county councils of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Monaghan and Queen's have also recognised the necessity of taking some practical steps towards the planting of trees and the preservation of existing woodlands and are taking preliminary measures towards the adoption of county forestry schemes and the purchase of land for forestry purposes. The Queen's county council have struck a rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound for the purpose.

Section 32 (1) (b) and (2) of the Irish Land Act, 1909.—Tenant purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts whose holdings come

within the provisions of the above enactment may not fell trees thereon which are necessary for shelter or ornament without having previously obtained the Department's consent. The operations under this section may be summarised as follows:—

Number of applications received	148
" " " remaining over from previous year	12
" " " consents issued	114
" " " refused	8
" " applications received in which Act did not apply	18
Miscellaneous	9
Number of applications under investigation at close of year	14

Timber Supplies.—The services of Mr. A. C. Forbes, the Department's Chief Forestry Inspector, having been made available to the Timber Supplies Department, Mr. Forbes acted as Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland), with Offices at 6 Hume Street, Dublin. In this work Mr. Forbes was assisted by the Department's forestry staff.

Reconstruction Committee.—In accordance with a recommendation of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries arranged for a survey party to begin work in North Wales. In order to standardise survey methods, the formation of a joint survey party was suggested, and one of the Department's forestry inspectors, Captain George Robinson, was included in the party. Surveys were also made by the party in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

(g) COMPULSORY TILLAGE, 1918.

Orders under the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The compulsory tillage Regulation (2 P) for the year 1917 was made under the Defence of the Realm Acts. The compulsory tillage Orders for the year 1918 were made by the Department in exercise of their powers under the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

Three Orders of general application were made for 1918, viz.:—

- The Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918;
- The Tillage (Ireland) (Larger Holdings) Order, 1918;
- The Tillage (Ireland) (Race-courses and Golf Links) Order, 1918.

The Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918, made on 2nd November, 1917, required, subject to certain exceptions, occupiers of land in Ireland to cultivate in the year 1918, fifteen per cent. of their arable land, in addition to an area equal to that cultivated in 1916.

The Tillage (Ireland) (Larger Holdings) Order, 1918, made on 1st February, 1918, required an additional 5 per cent. of

the arable land to be cultivated in 1918 on holdings comprising not less than 200 acres of arable land. In the case of such holdings, accordingly, occupiers were required to have under cultivation in 1918, twenty per cent. of their arable land in addition to an area equal to that cultivated in 1916. The issue of this supplementary Order at so late a date in the ploughing season was due to the fact that in the circumstances existing at that time the Government felt obliged to ask for a special effort to be made to increase to the greatest possible extent the area of land devoted to the production of food crops.

In the case of both these Orders a proviso was, however, inserted to the effect that no occupier would be required to cultivate more than 50 per cent. of his holding.

The Tillage (Ireland) (Race-courses and Golf Links) Order, 1918, made by the Department on 2nd November, 1917, excepted enclosed race-courses and golf links from the provisions of the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918, but prescribed that 10 per cent. of the arable land (exclusive in the case of race-courses, of such portions as were used as the racing tracks or as paddocks, rings, or other enclosures adjacent to the stands) should be cultivated in 1918.

Land under first or second year's grass in 1918 ranked as cultivated land for the purposes of the Tillage Orders.

Immediately following the making of these Orders notices were issued to the Irish newspapers setting forth their provisions, and copies were supplied to occupiers of land and others concerned. A pamphlet entitled "Tillage Notes, 1918," explaining in detail the requirements of the Orders, was prepared and widely distributed.

Seven special Orders were made prescribing the minimum tillage portions of particular holdings for the year 1918. Two of these dealt with farms on which relatively large herds of pure bred cattle were kept; in two cases the lands were required for the maintenance of in-calf heifers; one dealt with lands on which experiments in regard to contagious cattle disease were in progress; one dealt with lands required for the holding of an important fair; and the remaining Order with lands which, though from some points of view were to be regarded as arable, were of a very heavy and wet nature.

In addition to the power of making Orders prescribing the extent to which holdings should be cultivated, the Corn Production Act confers upon the Department certain powers of enforcing the proper cultivation of land in specific cases where the land is not being cultivated according to the rules of good husbandry, or where a change in the mode of cultivation of the land is requisite for the purpose of increasing in the national interest the production of food. The procedure laid down in the Act, however, is somewhat intricate, and in these matters it was found desirable in existing war conditions to rely upon similar powers conferred by the Defence of the Realm Regulations (to

which reference is made in a subsequent paragraph) rather than to take action under the Corn Production Act.

Lands excepted from the Provisions of the Tillage Orders, 1918.

The classes of holdings excepted from the requirements of the 1918 General Tillage Orders are as follows:—

- (1) Holdings of less than 10 statute acres in extent.
- (2) Holdings, or portions of holdings, in regard to which the Department were satisfied that the land comprised therein—
 - (a) had been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and was required in the year 1918, for the grazing of milch cows, the milk of which is used, as whole milk, for human consumption; or for the production of hay as food for such cows; or for both these purposes; or
 - (b) was required in the year 1918 for the carrying on of an industry other than agriculture, and that its use for the aforesaid purpose would be of greater service in national interests than its cultivation; or
 - (c) had been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and was required in the year 1918 for the accommodation, for periods not exceeding 10 days at a time, of stock intended for disposal at auctions, fairs, or markets, or for shipment, or for the accommodation, as aforesaid, of stock held over from auctions, fairs, or markets; or
 - (d) had been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and was required in the year 1918, for the accommodation of cattle or sheep intended for slaughter within fifteen days of their being accommodated on the holding; or
 - (e) had been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and was required in the year 1918, for the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses; or
 - (f) had been regularly used in the year 1917 as the track of a race-course or as a paddock, ring, or other enclosure adjacent to the stand or stands of a race-course, and was so required in the year 1918; or
 - (g) had been regularly used by an agricultural or industrial Society as their Show grounds, and was required for this purpose in the year 1918; or
 - (h) was required in the year 1918 for naval or military purposes.
- (3) Any holding, or class of holdings, in respect of which the Department made a special Order prescribing the minimum tillage portion of such holding or class of holdings.

The exceptions allowed from the 1918 Orders correspond, broadly speaking, with the exemptions granted under the 1917 Tillage Regulation but were somewhat wider in their scope, particularly as regards land required for the maintenance of the milk supply. Only 492 applications for declarations of exemption were made in 1918 as compared with 4,526 applications received in 1917. It should be borne in mind that in 1917 many applications were made before the Department had announced their decision as regards the classes of land which might be exempted; consequently a great majority of that year's applications consisted of cases in which there were no valid grounds for exemption. Moreover, the fact that declarations for exemption granted in 1917 were valid for 1918, provided that the land was used in the same manner in 1918 as in 1917, obviated the necessity of dealing again with such cases save in instances in which the Department themselves considered it necessary to cancel the exemption granted in 1917. The number of new declarations of exemption issued in 1918 is 158, and they deal for the most part with lands required for the production of milk for human consumption, or lands used as accommodation paddocks.

Regulations under the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act provides that, subject to a right of being heard by the Department in such manner as may be prescribed by Regulations under the Act, and also to a right of appeal to a tribunal designated or constituted in accordance with Regulations under the Act, an occupier of land who in any year fails without reasonable cause to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of his holding as prescribed by an Order under the Third Schedule and applying to his holding in that year, shall be liable to a penalty (to be specified in a certificate under the Department's seal) not exceeding the rate of £5 for each acre or fraction of an acre of the minimum tillage portion which he has so failed to cultivate.

The Department have made Regulations accordingly. The exaction of penalties cannot, of course, be proceeded with until the close of the 1918 season.

Defence of the Realm Regulations.

In March, 1918, the Defence of the Realm Regulations were amended so as to empower the Department to enter upon and arrange for the cultivation of any holding, the occupier of which fails, prior to the 1st February in any year, to take the necessary steps to comply with the Tillage Order or Orders made under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and applying to his holding in that year.

The Defence of the Realm Regulations, as amended further

empower the Department to enter upon and arrange for the cultivation of lands, not only where occupiers fail to place under cultivation the areas of their holdings required under the Tillage Orders, but also where they neglect to manage their farms in accordance with the rules of good husbandry. The Department have taken steps by announcements in the newspapers and otherwise, to make clear that those occupiers, who, instead of adopting a proper rotation, sowed down in grass seed in 1918 land ploughed out of lea in 1917 would be regarded by the Department as not cultivating their farms in accordance with the rules of good husbandry, even though land so treated must under the definition of the term cultivation in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917, be regarded as cultivated for the purposes of the 1918 Tillage Orders made under that Schedule.

By further amendment of the Regulations effected in 1918 the Department are now empowered on entering upon any land in exercise of the powers conferred by the Regulations:

- (1) to enter on and take possession of any buildings thereon;
- (2) to provide accommodation for persons, machinery, implements of husbandry or plant, farm produce, stock or animals employed or used by the Department or by any persons authorised by the Department for the cultivation of the land or the increase of the food supply of the country, and for that purpose to take or retain possession of any land or buildings;
- (3) to use the land (including any buildings or erections thereon) or any part thereof for the keeping or breeding of live stock, poultry or bees, or arrange for its use as aforesaid.

Administration.

In formulating the Tillage Orders and Regulations for 1918 and in determining the general policy to be followed in their administration, the Department were assisted by the advice of their Advisory Committee on Food Production, which consists of six representative farmers. The administration of the Orders is carried out by the Department directly and not through the county committees of agriculture or other local bodies.

Inspections were made throughout the year for the purpose of obtaining reports as to the arable areas of holdings, the areas to be excepted in particular cases from the requirements of the Orders and the manner in which the Orders were being complied with, and generally of assisting the Department in the administration of the Orders. A staff of about 50 inspectors has been regularly employed on this work, but this number was temporarily increased during the ploughing season, when arrangements had to be made for entry upon, and for the cultivation of holdings the occupiers of which failed to take the

necessary steps to comply with the Orders. Several thousand holdings were thus inspected during the seven months ended 30th April, 1918, and inspections have been continued during the summer and autumn. As a result of these inspections, occupiers were advised as to the areas required to be cultivated on their holdings, and in the case of those who were negligent in complying with the Orders pressure was brought to bear, with a view to securing the requisite cultivation.

Tillage Defaulters.

In the autumn of 1917 a number of occupiers were found to be seriously in default in complying with the 1917 Compulsory Tillage Regulation. During the following winter these occupiers were called upon to give undertakings to plough up, out of old grass, by prescribed dates, the acreages in default, and were warned that in the event of their failing to give or to comply with such undertakings the Department would forthwith, in exercise of the powers given under the Defence of the Realm Regulations enter on their holdings and arrange for the cultivation of same by means of conacre lettings or otherwise. This procedure entailed correspondence with over 1,500 occupiers, of whom the great majority gave and complied with the undertakings required of them. Early in 1918 almost 16,000 acres had thus been ploughed out of old grass on these holdings. The areas in default in 1917 on these holdings amounted to about 15,000 acres. It is not to be inferred, however, that all the occupiers concerned made good their default. Many of them had ploughed more than the area in default, with a view to meeting the requirements of the 1918 Tillage Orders. On the other hand, a certain number failed to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by the Department, and the Department were obliged in several such cases to enter on the holdings and let portions thereof for cultivation in conacre.

The number of holdings which were in the possession of the Department in the spring of 1918, by reason of the occupiers' default in complying with the Tillage Orders, was 271, and an area of approximately 4,650 statute acres, which would not otherwise have been cultivated, has been let in conacre by the Department on these lands. In addition, some 8,000 acres have been cultivated on holdings on which the Department decided to enter but of which they ultimately refrained from taking possession on satisfying themselves that the occupiers could be relied on to complete the requisite cultivation themselves. The holdings entered upon are situate in 24 counties distributed throughout the country, and there is no doubt that the exercise of the powers of entry followed by a conacre auction on the defaulters' lands has had a most salutary effect in districts where occupiers were inclined to be remiss or dilatory in carrying out the requisite cultivation. For instance, in a midland district

an inspector reported that following the Department's entry on a holding, some neighbouring occupiers who were behind-hand in their tillage, proceeded with the work night and day. In another instance where an inspector's visit disclosed serious default, and that no adequate steps had been taken to put the prescribed area under cultivation, the occupier secured the services of about 20 plough teams and more than made good the area in default in a few days. The inspector was informed that at one time this occupier had no less than 86 teams working.

In spite of the necessary interference with the discretion of the occupiers in the management of their holdings, serious difficulty was not experienced in many cases in which the Department were obliged to exercise their powers of entry. In only one instance were legal proceedings instituted by an occupier against the Department. In this particular case an injunction was applied for to prevent the Department from arranging for the cultivation of a holding on which they had entered. The Court held, however, that the Department were acting in accordance with the powers conferred on them by the Regulations, and refused to grant the injunction.

In a few districts the illegal action of local people in entering upon the lands of occupiers, some of whom were not in default in complying with the Orders, hampered considerably the administration of the Orders. In all cases of this kind the Department refrained from action until they were informed that the Executive Government had taken steps to restore possession of the holdings to the occupiers.

A good deal of work was involved during the year in arranging for the adequate fencing of lands set in conacre by the Department on holdings entered upon by them, and in several cases questions of injury to crops by the trespass of live stock from adjacent lands had to be dealt with.

At the date of this report arrangements are in progress with a view to collecting the conacre rents from the persons to whom land was set by the Department. It is proposed to restore possession of such lands to the occupiers as soon as the conacre tenants have removed their crops.

The Department also propose, as in 1917, to pay to the occupiers of the lands on which they set conacre, the amounts of the rents received less the amount of the expenses incurred by the Department in arranging for the cultivation of these lands.

The Department are advised that they are under no legal obligation to make any payments to occupiers whose lands are entered upon by them by reason of the occupiers' default in complying with the requirements of the Compulsory Tillage Orders. Such payments as the Department make are, accordingly, *ex gratia* and not required by law.

In this connection it may be mentioned that application made to the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission by an

occupier of land in Ireland for loss sustained in arranging for the cultivation of a holding in accordance with the requirements of the Tillage Regulations was refused by the Commission on the ground that they were not empowered to make grants where the loss is sustained by reason of compliance with an order of general application.

Valuable assistance was given by the Royal Irish Constabulary in reporting to the Department cases in which it appeared that occupiers of land were not fulfilling their obligations under the Tillage Orders. The number of individual cases of this kind reported to the Department by the police during February, March and April, amounted to over 2,000, while in many of these cases the police furnished supplementary reports as to the progress made by the occupiers in carrying out the Tillage requirements.

Allotments.

One of the functions of the Department which has a direct bearing on the question of food supply and which may, therefore, be referred to here, is concerned with the provision of allotments. The Department have certain compulsory powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for making available for cultivation in allotments land, in or near an urban district or a township, which is required for this purpose and is unreasonably withheld. During the year 1918, the Department have authorised the respective local authorities to acquire compulsorily, for cultivation in allotments, lands in or near the following cities and towns:—Athlone, Bray, Cork, Dalkey, Drogheda, Dublin, Fermoy, Granard, Galway, Limerick, Loughrea, Nenagh, Newcastle (county Down), Pembroke, and Templemore. The total area so placed at the disposal of local authorities is over 490 statute acres. A limited sum has been made available in the Department's Vote of Credit for the financial year 1918-19 for the payment of grants not exceeding £2 per statute acre towards the cost of fencing or adapting for cultivation lands acquired by local authorities for cultivation in allotments. These grants are intended to meet exceptional expenditure in cases where, owing to the difficulty in obtaining materials, exceptionally high letting value of lands and other causes, local authorities may not find it possible to cover their outlay by reasonable charges to the allotment holders.

Supply of Seeds for 1918 Crops.

It was found unnecessary to adopt for the 1918 season a special scheme for the supply of seeds through local authorities such as was in operation during the previous season, as it appeared that, with the exception of seed wheat, a sufficient supply of seed of satisfactory quality would be available in most districts. It was arranged that special attention should be devoted by

agricultural staffs to facilitating farmers in obtaining reliable seed, the principal measure adopted towards this end being the compilation and publication in each county of a Seed Register, containing the names of farmers having for sale reliable seeds of specified varieties.

Under the Seed Wheat Scheme, arranged for towards the end of the year 1917, about 8,000 cwts. of seed wheat of spring varieties were supplied to growers, chiefly in lots of 1 cwt. or 2 cwt. Of this quantity 7,500 cwts. were supplied through county committees of agriculture, who collected farmers' orders and transmitted them to the supplying agents.

Arrangements were made with the English Food Production Department for the supply of about 7,550 tons of seed potatoes to allotment holders in England. These potatoes were inspected by officers of the Department who also superintended their delivery alongside steamer.

In connection with the regulation of food supplies in the United Kingdom, the export of potatoes from Ireland by growers or dealers was restricted to persons licensed for the purpose. The granting of licences for the export of seed potatoes was placed in the hands of the Department, licences for table potatoes being dealt with by the Ministry of Food. The number of seed licences issued during the season was 657, covering a total quantity of 1,513 tons. Inspections of consignments proposed to be exported were made, as necessary, before the issue of licences.

Manures for 1918 and 1919 Crops.

The supply of artificial manures received special attention throughout the year in connection with the programme for increased tillage. Arrangements were made early in the season for the import and distribution of potash fertilisers for application to the flax crop exclusively, the successful cultivation of flax depending largely on the use of these fertilisers. In April the Department issued, by leaflet and Press notice and through their agricultural staffs, a recommendation to farmers to use basic slag and nitrate of soda as substitutes where superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia were unprocurable.

In May the Department took up the question of the supply of artificial manures for the 1919 season, with a view to having special provision made for the import of adequate supplies of basic slag and sulphate of ammonia and of raw materials for the manufacture of superphosphate. The production of these fertilisers under war conditions being closely allied to the manufacture of munitions of war, their prices and total output were controlled by the Ministry of Munitions, allocation of supplies between Great Britain and Ireland being regulated by an Allocation Committee in London, on which the Department were represented. Equitable proportions of the estimated

available quantities of these fertilisers were allocated to Ireland, and are being distributed in accordance with the needs of the various districts. In the case of sulphate of ammonia, a detailed scheme of distribution was drawn up and administered by the Department, the total available quantity of this fertiliser being allocated among upwards of 1,100 retail traders throughout the country. In arranging this scheme, regard was had to the necessity for economising railway haulage by providing as far as possible that traders should obtain their supplies through the nearest importing centre.

Special efforts were also made to expedite the shipment of artificial manures to Ireland. The quantities of the principal artificial manures allocated to Ireland for the 1918-19 season were: Sulphate of Ammonia, 30,000 tons, Basic slag 60,000, Superphosphate, 28 per cent. of the supplies of phosphatic rock available for the United Kingdom.

Supply of Implements and Machinery.

The Department's Scheme of Loans for the purchase of Agricultural Implements, which was considerably extended in 1917 in connection with the Compulsory Tillage Order, was again largely availed of by the agricultural community during the present year, implements in connection with every branch of agricultural work, from knapsack spraying machines to threshing machinery and motor tractors being purchased under its terms, while loans were also granted for the equipment and repair of small corn mills. The value of the machinery purchased under the terms of the scheme in the year ended 30th September, 1918, was £109,265.

Particulars of the implements for which loans were issued are given at p. 70 of this Report.

Motor Tractors.

The Motor Tractor Section, which was established early in 1917, continued during the year to afford assistance and advice to tractor owners. During the spring and summer 200 Fordson tractors were procured from the Government and sold to farmers through the usual trade channels, two-furrow Oliver ploughs being supplied with the majority of these. Almost all of the tractors owned and operated by the Department in the previous year were also sold. The scheme for supplying petrol and paraffin for use in motor tractors by means of vouchers issued by the Department was continued, supplies of these fuels at wholesale prices being thus secured for tractor owners.

Courses of instruction for drivers and ploughmen were continued at the Albert College until the end of 1917, when a total of 171 men had been trained.

In September, 1918, the number of tractors in Ireland was 640, as compared with 70 in March, 1917. The area ploughed by motor tractor in 1918 amounted to about 40,000 acres, and a somewhat larger area was harrowed by the same means. About 10,000 acres of this area was also harrowed a second time or cultivated by motor tractor. Tractors were also used largely to drive threshing machines where steam engines could not be obtained for the purpose.

Assistance was also given to a very large extent in procuring permits for the purchase of raw materials and of machinery and implements, etc., required for agricultural purposes and in obtaining petrol licences for the owners of tractors, petrol engines, motor cars, and motor cycles used in connection with the production of food.

Milling.

The Department continued to afford the assistance of their milling engineer and his assistants to persons desiring to repair disused corn mills or to erect and equip new mills in districts where increased milling facilities were needed.

Supply of Potato Spraying Machines and Materials.

The demand for knapsack machines during the season was fully met from the stocks of machines specially imported by the Department, together with the limited number of machines imported in the ordinary course of trade. 1346 knapsack sprayers were disposed of by the Department through retail traders throughout the country.

In regard to horse spraying machines, the Department again guaranteed Irish makers a sale for a certain output of machines. The demand for "horse-power" and "cart" sprayers was relatively better than the demand for knapsack sprayers, upwards of 300 machines of the former types having been disposed of.

Arrangements were made early in the season for the import of adequate supplies of sulphate of copper and washing soda for spraying purposes, and leaflets were distributed to traders and to farmers showing the maximum price of copper sulphate arranged by the Ministry of Munitions. The supplies of materials proved adequate for the season's requirements.

Disposal of Corn, 1918 Crop.

The sale and disposal of grain was regulated by Orders issued by the Ministry of Food, including the Grain Prices Order, 1917, the Barley Restriction Order, 1917, and the Oats (Scotland and Ireland) Restriction Order, 1918. The last Order prohibited the export of oats from Ireland, except under licence of

the Department. The policy of the Department was not to grant licences, as it was found that stocks in the country were only sufficient for the requirements of the Army and for home consumption. A leaflet issued by the Department, during the season 1917, explanatory of the provisions of the Grain Prices Order, 1917, was widely appreciated by the farming community, and the Department have issued a similar leaflet in respect of the Grain Prices Order, 1918, recently issued by the Food Controller.

Assistance for County Agricultural Staffs.

The employment of temporary demonstrators to the following extent, to assist itinerant instructors in agriculture, was continued during the season 1917-18, with good results, in connection with the several phases of the Food Production Campaign :

	No. of Assistants employed
(a) The Tillage Scheme, 1917-18 (Spring operations)	58
(b) Spraying propaganda, 1918	61
(c) Harvesting operations	48

Definite programmes of work for these assistants were outlined by the Department from time to time, after consultation with the agricultural instructors under whom they were employed, the following being a few of the features to which attention was specially directed :—

- (a) Explanation of provisions of Compulsory Tillage Regulations, demonstrations and advice on ploughing and other tillage operations, selection of seed, use and purchase of manures, early placing of orders for implements and machinery.
- (b) Potato spraying : ordering of materials, preparation of mixtures, repair of spraying machines.
- (c) Stacking and thatching of grain crops, preparation of grain for market, setting up and working of harvesting machinery, sowing of winter and spring wheat and of catch crops, etc., etc.
- (d) Systems for the manuring and cropping of land broken from grass.

Instruction in the use of Harvesting Machinery.

A series of demonstration lessons in the working of harvesting machinery was provided for the Department's agricultural instructors, overseers, and assistant instructors. A preliminary course in the setting-up and working of binders was attended

by temporary assistant instructors who had not taken out this training in the previous year. This was followed by a course of instruction in the working of oil-driven threshing sets and tractors, the object being to provide the instructors with such knowledge as would enable them to assist inexperienced farmers in starting newly-purchased machinery to work, and in the adjustment of simple working defects. The demonstrations, which were held at one of the Department's agricultural stations, extended over three weeks, and were attended by 166 instructors and overseers, in batches of about 15 at a time.

Supply of Cattle Feeding Stuff.

A serious shortage of cattle feeding stuffs in this country during the year had a prejudicial effect on the production of meat supplies and other food, the calf-rearing, pig-feeding and dairying industries being principally affected. The principal causes of the shortage were (1) the reduced importation of maize and other foods from abroad; (2) the smaller home production of millers' offals, in consequence of the extraction of a higher percentage of human food from wheat and other cereals; and (3) the stoppage, to a great extent, of the shipment to Ireland of feeding cakes and meals and other foods produced in Great Britain.

Unremitting efforts were made by the Department to secure the allocation to Ireland of a proportion of the available feeding stuffs commensurate with her production and export of live stock and meat supplies. In the month of August, 1918, the Department succeeded in arranging with the Ministry of food a definite scheme under which limited supplies of feeding cakes and meals were secured and distributed to Irish stock-feeders through trade channels. At the close of the year under review the Department were engaged in formulating a scheme for the allocation of further supplies which it was expected would be made available for this country.

Publication of Food Controller's Orders relating to Agricultural Produce.

In view of their advisory and statutory functions in regard to agriculture, the Department were necessarily associated to a greater or less degree with the administration of Orders issued by the Food Controller, the Army Council and other authorities, in so far as such Orders applied to Ireland or affected the production or marketing of agricultural produce. Leaflets were issued embodying in simple explanatory language the substance of the Orders relating to the disposal of grain, the purchase of manures, the testing of seeds, and other subjects closely affecting agricultural interests, and farmers were also advised as to the best method of adjusting farm practice to the altered conditions caused by the war. In other cases copies of the Orders were circulated to the Department's agricultural staffs, who explained their provisions as required.

Drainage of Agricultural Land.

The Department, were, during the past year, engaged in measures for the drainage of agricultural land. When the Food Production Scheme was started, it became evident that something should be done at once to remedy the damage by flooding, caused chiefly by neglect of drains and streams, which in many localities so greatly diminishes the possibilities of successful cultivation, especially on small farms. The Department took the matter in hand, and by means of powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, inaugurated a drainage scheme. This scheme was necessarily of limited scope, and, generally speaking, could be applied only to comparatively small cases of flooding, where the work could be executed speedily by the co-operation of the land holders concerned. It was an emergency measure to meet conditions arising from the war.

The powers employed by the Department were those given to them by Defence of the Realm Regulation No. 2 M. The first provision of this Regulation, and the one which was most largely operative, enabled the Department to require land holders to cleanse the channels and maintain the banks of drains, streams or rivulets which lie in or bound their holdings. The injury caused by neglect in this particular is widespread throughout the country. It is very common to find that drains have, often after many years, been allowed to become obstructed by weeds, mud, silt, or overgrowing bushes, and that the banks have fallen in or been trampled down by cattle, with the result that the flow of water is impeded, and the adjacent land flooded. In hundreds of cases the drains have been so completely and so long choked up that they have virtually ceased to exist as watercourses. When the aggregate of injury to tillage and pasture land through this cause is considered, there can be no doubt that the loss of productive value is a very serious matter.

The Department's procedure in dealing with these matters was as follows:—When a complaint was received from a farmer whose land was being injured through the neglect of other land-holders an inspector was sent to examine the drain and flooded land. He reported to the Department as to the cleansing or other work required to prevent the flooding. Notice under the Regulation was then given to the owners or occupiers of the land along the neglected parts of the drain, calling on them to clean up the channel and repair the banks. After a reasonable interval another inspection was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the notices had been complied with. In the event of partial compliance or total neglect to comply, warnings were given, and if there was persistent neglect, legal proceedings for an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations were eventually taken. In addition to the power of prosecution, the Department were authorised to enter upon the lands of defaulters, or employ a contractor to do so, and to execute the

necessary works, and recover the cost. This measure was taken against a certain number of recalcitrants, and will probably be more largely used in future.

The inspectors' reports on the progress of work showed, on the whole, unsatisfactory results. In very few instances were the requirements of the Department's notices met within a reasonable time. Every necessary allowance was made, of course, for the demands of the farmers' other work. The Department always refrained from pressing for work in the drains at times when it would interfere with the sowing of crops, hay-making or harvest. But still there was not a sufficiently ready compliance with the notices, and repeated inspections and pressure, and frequently legal proceedings, were found necessary before effective work could be secured. Questions as to the boundaries of holdings, disputes about ownership of water-courses and the responsibility for their maintenance, ignorance, real or feigned, of the proper methods of effectual cleansing, and reluctance to take up an unaccustomed task, hindered and delayed the scheme. Nevertheless very fair progress was made, and there was reason to expect that these adverse conditions would largely disappear. Land-holders are beginning to realise that rigorous measures will be taken to enforce this work, and they have a growing appreciation of its value.

Another clause of the Regulation relates to flooding due to obstruction by mill-dams, locks and weirs. In such cases the Department can act by requiring the opening or regulation of sluices, and by arranging (though this is seldom feasible) for the removal, alteration or repair of a dam, weir or sluice which needlessly impedes the flow of water. In taking action in this way the Department are bound to pay full regard to the use to which water-power is put, and to the interests of mill-owners or any others who would be affected. Notices requiring the opening of sluices at prescribed times were served in several cases, but the conflicting interests concerned, the neglected and broken-down condition of many weirs and sluices, and the generally obstructive attitude of proprietors of water-power, rendered action under this part of the Regulation very difficult. A few proprietors voluntarily executed repairs of their weirs or sluices at the Department's request.

A later addition to the Regulation gave powers which, though of wide application, could be used only by the Department in a limited way. It enabled them to deal with watercourses of a larger type. Obstructions might be removed from a river, the banks restored, and any other work carried out that was needed to improve the flow of water. Sea defences and drainage outfalls might be maintained or improved. Action could thus be taken in cases which could not be dealt with by the unaided efforts of riparian land-holders, and where the service of notices requiring cleansing would not be reasonable. Operations of this kind would entail considerable expense, and the Depart-

ment were not in a position to undertake them at their own cost. The method they adopted was to assist, as far as practicable, the voluntary efforts of the proprietors of the lands involved. They offered, and in several cases afforded, the advice and assistance of an engineer, on condition that the proprietors would co-operate in carrying out the drainage works, and meet the cost on an equitable basis of distribution. They were prepared also to advance limited sums, where necessary, to enable the works to get quickly under weigh. Several schemes of this character were put in motion, but it was extremely difficult to secure agreement amongst bodies of small proprietors in such matters, and consequently only a few of these schemes made any substantial progress. A number of other proposals for work on these or similar lines were made, but owing to heavy pressure on a limited staff, it was not possible to deal with them. They will be further considered on the earliest opportunity.

A staff of inspectors and engineers was specially engaged for the purposes of this scheme. Twelve were employed during the season, and in these were included, through the courtesy of the Board of Works, three of the Board's Land Improvement Inspectors, who were temporarily seconded to the Department's service. These gentlemen gave invaluable assistance to the scheme.

A year's work in drainage means, of course, for practical purposes, the work of the summer and autumn months, since drainage can very seldom be effectively done in winter, when floods are high. It is to the period from May to October, 1918, therefore, that this review mainly refers, though preliminary investigations and inspections were in full progress during winter. The number of applications received up to the end of September was 829. A certain proportion of them referred to trivial cases of flooding, or to matters outside the terms of the Regulation. No action could be taken in regard to these. Besides, the pressure of work during summer made it impracticable, with the staff available, to deal with all the applications, and at the end of September there were 260 awaiting attention. The number of notices issued was 4,192. The cases thus dealt with were widely distributed throughout the country, but it may be remarked that the counties from which the largest number of applications came were Tyrone, Down, Derry, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Roscommon, Meath, Westmeath and Limerick. It is notable that very few cases came forward from the south-eastern counties, though steps were taken to make the provisions of the scheme equally well known in all parts of the country. The cases dealt with comprised flooded areas varying from 10 to 600 acres. The total number of acres relieved from injury by floods was 21,548. A statement showing the area dealt with in each county, the number of applications received and of notices issued in respect

of each, is appended. The acreage thus improved was composed entirely of arable and grazing land, the drainage of which would increase the capacity of the farms and be of direct value to food production. Requests for the drainage of bog and other non-agricultural land were not entertained.

Opportunity was taken during the heavy floods of late September and October to observe the effects of the cleansing work carried out during the summer. In the cases thus examined the inspectors reported that the drains were carrying off the water quite satisfactorily, and that practically no loss had been sustained where formerly acres of crops would have been swept away and the adjacent lands would have been under water for a long time. In some places where abnormal floods occurred, and even the most complete cleaning of the drains would not keep the water from sweeping over the lands, the flood-water was drawn off very quickly, and relatively little damage was done.

County	Applications Received.	Notices Issued.	Acres Reclaimed.
Antrim	6	24	260
Armagh	22	70	393
Carlow	2	nil	nil
Cavan	37	263	1,495
Clare	14	54	nil
Cork	19	24	90
Derry	58	294	1,883
Donegal	12	40	352
Down	62	391	2,214
Dublin	5	26	240
Fermanagh	53	248	2,013
Galway	35	197	610
Kerry	19	24	173
Kildare	7	32	250
Kilkenny	3	16	82
King's Co.	6	nil	nil
Leitrim	12	127	605
Limerick	45	204	1,351
Longford	25	102	425
Louth	12	31	600
Mayo	8	34	96
Meath	45	311	1,813
Monaghan	55	276	712
Queen's Co.	6	40	60
Roscommon	71	385	942
Sligo	5	29	nil
Tipperary	29	83	415
Tyrone	102	595	2,295
Waterford	1	nil	nil
Westmeath	45	249	2,159
Wexford	8	23	90
Wicklow	nil	nil	nil
TOTAL	829	4,192	21,548

Publicity.

The Publicity Section, established in connection with last year's tillage campaign, was continued in 1918. The method made use of, in general, followed the lines adopted last years. Large display advertisements were inserted in the daily papers and in 150 metropolitan and provincial weekly papers. In conjunction with these, were issued special articles prepared by experts dealing at length with the subject-matter of the advertisements. There were also issued to the Press from time to time news paragraphs containing official information of developments, and of the steps taken to give effect to the Tillage Orders. Periodical examinations of the papers have shown that the articles and paragraphs have been largely utilised by the newspapers.

A weekly bulletia dealing with the progress of crops, and later with the progress of the harvest, was prepared and issued to the Press. Reports received testify to the interest which farmers took in this feature of the work.

With the object of focussing public attention on the need for increased Food Production, a Tillage Week—from 9th to 16th February—was organised. In addition to the display advertisements placed by the Department, 160 of the leading advertisers inserted panels in their advertisements, (in some cases appearing in as many as twenty-five newspapers), and in four cases gave all their space (in one case in twenty newspapers), in furtherance of the campaign. Some of the principal newspapers also inserted special tillage pages, and indeed, the Irish Press, as a whole, gave valuable assistance. Letters issued from many of the Government Offices bore rubber stamp impressions "Grow More Food," or "Till More Land." Small adhesive labels to the number of 370,000, overprinted with similar phrases, were also distributed to large business houses for circulation on letters and parcels sent to rural districts. Lantern slides, (three sets) containing matter dealing with the subject of increased tillage were exhibited at 88 theatres, music halls, and picture houses, throughout the country during the week. At the fairs and markets 77,000 leaflets containing an appeal to farmers were distributed by the toll proprietors. Twenty thousand inset slips were distributed by seedsmen in their catalogues. Posters were exhibited at 3,082 post offices, on over 600 oil tanks and other wagons visiting rural districts, and were also extensively posted throughout the country—one firm alone posting 300. Joint stock banks arranged for the exhibition of notices at their 800 branches. Various public functions, meetings and lectures were also arranged during the week. The assistance given in all cases was voluntary.

The issue of display advertisements was discontinued for a period during April and May. On a resumption, rotational cropping, the provision of implements for tillage operations in 1919, the repair of threshing machines, the necessity for an increase in the area under root crops, received attention. The

newspapers and prominent advertisers were again linked up in connection with a campaign for the more general adoption of the practice of spraying the potato crop. Small stereo blocks to the number of 720 were issued to newspapers (for printing interspersed with editorial matter), and to advertisers for incorporation in their announcements. A series of display advertisements and special articles dealing with the subject of spraying was also prepared and issued by the Section. Subsequently the following matters were dealt with by advertisements and special articles :—The cultivation of catch crops, the stacking of corn, maximum prices for the 1918 grain crops, and the sowing of winter wheat. At the close of the year under review there was in course of issue a series dealing with winter stock feeding and economy on the farm.

The effect of this work was to secure the regular dissemination through practically the whole Irish Press of seasonal expert advice and instruction, both as regards the actual business of farming and the various war regulations operating from time to time and affecting the farmer and his work. The help thus given was highly appreciated, especially by the very large number whom the requirements of the past two years have compelled to become tillage farmers for the first time.

The Section also placed the advertisements issued in connection with the Flaxseed (Ireland) Order, and the Maintenance of Live Stock Orders.

Commencing in January, there was prepared and issued a monthly guide for holders of allotments and garden plots. The interest which was taken in the guide was evidenced by the steady increase in the number of applicants for copies. For the first issue 2,000 applications were received. Of the October issue, 8,000 copies were sent out.

Vote of Credit.

The expenditure incurred in connection with the Compulsory Tillage Scheme during the period ended 31st March, 1918, amounted to 184,509, which was defrayed from a Vote of Credit provided by the Treasury. The expenditure came under the following heads :—

- (1) Remuneration of tillage inspectors, technical assistants, additional agricultural instructors, milling experts, draughtsmen, clerical staff, etc., and travelling expenses, advertising, collection of statistics of crops, live stock and feeding stuffs.
- (2) Purchase of machinery and operating expenses of motor ploughing, etc.
- (3) Loans for agricultural implements and machinery.
- (4) Purchase of seed wheat and oats.
- (5) Schemes of food production carried out by county and urban committees of agriculture and technical instruction.

2.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This section of the Report covers the Academic Year, 1st August, 1917—31st July, 1918.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

There has been an increased demand for technical instruction during the period under review and the difficulties in the way of the adequate TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES. staffing of schools have, owing to the demands occasioned by the war, been considerable. Several Principals of schools, and a large number of assistant teachers, especially Engineers and Woodworkers, and many women teachers, have taken up work connected with war services. It has, of course, not been possible to replace all these, but no serious interruption of the work was allowed to occur. There has, moreover, necessarily been great difficulty experienced in obtaining class supplies, particularly timber, metals, glass ware, food stuffs and other materials. Building operations were necessarily suspended, and no new buildings were erected during the period in question. There was an increased demand for elementary instruction in Engineering subjects, and the general standard of work has been well maintained. In spite of the exceptional conditions, there was an increase over the previous year in the number of exercises worked in the technical school examinations. There were 4,758 papers worked in this year.

Attention may be drawn to the successful results of the establishment of a "Leaving Certificate" in the elementary schools in Belfast. The system has been extended to Dublin, Lisburn, and other places, and it is hoped that this "Leaving Certificate" may become general.

For the reasons already indicated, the organisation of the schools continues much the same as before, and no important forward movement could be looked for. It is satisfactory to note, however, that it has been decided to re-organise the City of Dublin Technical Schools by placing each of the chief departments under the supervision of a highly qualified whole-time teacher, though it will not be possible to put this reform into operation until times have become more normal. Attention has been called in previous Reports to the inadequacy of evening classes to satisfy the need for scientific and technical training which exists and is growing. All that is possible has been done in these evening classes, but the hours of study are too restricted. They cannot be increased, however, in the case of students who have been working for long hours during the day, without physical injury to the students themselves.

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the efforts made by the Department to establish day classes. Special day courses for apprentices in Motor Engineering (Pembroke and Lisburn), Cabinet-making (Dublin), and Plumbing (Belfast) were in operation during the current session, and were all well conducted and yielded very satisfactory results. There is very great advantage in allowing these courses to come after the youths have already spent some time in apprenticeship, and are, therefore, in a position to appreciate the importance of the application of scientific methods to their craft. Students, moreover, are of fairly uniform standard, and the instruction can be readily adapted to their educational status and needs. The courses adopted were wide in character, including, for instance, in the case of Plumbers, instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing. Keen interest was evinced both by students and employers, and excellent results were obtained.

The Department have now had considerable experience of various Scholarship schemes, and they are satisfied that these trade scholarships constitute one of the best methods of providing a training to fit boys to become skilled workers in the industrial sphere.

The problem of the industrial training of apprentices was fully considered at an Industrial Education Conference, which was convened by the Technical Instruction Committee for the City of Dublin early in 1917. A number of meetings were held, and largely attended by members of the Technical Instruction Committee and representatives of the National Education Board, of the Department, and of the more important trades and labour organisations. A Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with the framing of an apprentice scholarship scheme, and ultimately the following scheme was adopted :

(1) It is proposed that Scholarships of £10 in the First Year, and £12 in the Second Year, shall be offered to boys of the Sixth Standard, which shall carry them to a Day Trades Preparatory School, in which they will receive instruction in the subjects introductory to Trades and Industries in general.

(2) The entrance age to the Preparatory School would be fourteen years, but consideration might be given to the case of boys of twelve or thirteen years who had reached the proper standard.

(3) The Course would cover a period of two years, after which the boy would be apprenticed to the trade which he selected.

(4) The Apprenticeship would be attended by the following conditions :—

(1) The Employer shall not receive any premium.

(2) The Employer shall pay the apprentice not less than 5s. a week for the first year ; 10s. for the second ;

15*s.* for the third; 18*s.* for the fourth; and 22*s.* for the fifth. The Scholarship Scheme will supplement these wages by 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly in the first year, and 4*s.* weekly in the second, after which the supplementary contribution shall cease.

(3) The Apprentice shall attend the Technical Schools for eight hours weekly, preferably in the daytime.

The Conference unanimously approved of this Scheme for the Training of Apprentices, and recommends:—

(a) That the Scheme should be adopted by all Employers and Trades.

(b) That it shall be put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

(c) And, further, that where possible, the attendance at the Technical Schools shall be at Day Classes.

Experience has already shown the value of such a type of scholarship which links up the elementary school with day trades preparatory schools, and provides a training before the boy goes into apprenticeship, and also during apprenticeship. It is much to be desired that a number of these scholarships should be established, and that funds should be made available for this purpose.

In addition to the trade scholarships already in operation, other day work of considerable extent and importance was accomplished in the Day Commercial Classes which are now firmly established in many of the Technical Schools. The students are mainly girls intending to enter business houses, and the courses usually extend over two years. The work, while necessarily consisting of instruction in routine subjects, such as Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, includes more educational subjects, such as Commercial Arithmetic, English, Economic Geography, Commercial History, and a modern language. The time available is much more generous than is possible in evening classes, and enables a better and broader course than is possible in evening classes.

In a number of centres, good work has been done in day Domestic Economy Classes arranged for National School pupils. These are mainly held in the smaller towns where pupils have not far to go to secure instruction in a well-equipped kitchen under a well-qualified teacher.

In the evening schools, the course system still continues to develop. New courses are being organised to meet the needs of special classes of students, and efforts are being made to broaden the scope of existing courses. Perhaps the largest section in most schools is that concerned with commercial teaching. The demand for such teaching has grown enormously, but the classes in the higher branches of the subject are in many cases far smaller than they should be. This is true not only of the small schools, but also of those in the county boroughs.

Students are in too many cases content to become good Short-handwriter-typists or Book-keepers, and there is an indisposition to make a study of the principles of Commerce or the more technical phases of the subject. Specialisation is beginning to make itself apparent in the case of the Grocery and Drapery Trades, but in the former, the standard of educational attainment of the apprentices is low, and forms an uncertain foundation for really satisfactory work. The summer course in the Economics of Grocery Commodities has had a useful effect in encouraging the development of work in the direction indicated.

Domestic Economy is almost universally taken. Very few schools are now unable to occupy fully the time of a Domestic Science teacher. Many of them, indeed, are compelled to employ two such teachers. The earlier efforts to attract factory operatives in the northern districts are now bearing full fruit, and a large number of these girls now regularly attend the classes.

Attention may be drawn also to the growth of Mechanical Engineering in a number of schools, more especially in those situated in the county boroughs. The number of students of Mechanical Engineering in Belfast, for instance, exceed 1,000. In Dublin, the numbers have also considerably increased, while the development of the shipyard in Londonderry has greatly extended the demand for Engineering instruction there. In some of the smaller centres the tendency is also towards development, and Motor Engineering is receiving a good deal of attention. An effort has been made to widen the scope of the instruction in Engineering by the inclusion of instruction in the principles of Engineering practice, and even by some treatment of the Chemistry of Engineering Materials. To further this, the Department organised a Summer Course in "The Chemistry of Engineering Materials" for teachers in Technical Schools. The main difficulty in effecting improvement of this nature arises from limitations of time. Students naturally concentrate on those subjects which are most essential and have little time or energy for anything further. This difficulty cannot be properly met until the attendance of students can be secured at systematic courses during the day-time.

Textile courses, and courses in various Building Trades, are established in centres where local needs suggest it, but Building Trades classes generally have been very adversely affected by war conditions.

Signs are not wanting that in the future there will be a greater demand for Chemistry Courses, especially those of an applied character, than there has been. There was a considerable demand in Dublin for this class of instruction, while the classes in Belfast were large and very efficient. In this latter centre, it is encouraging to note the development of advanced classes; research work is being carried on by several of the best students.

Speaking generally, it may be said that there is at the moment

greater need for the encouragement of advanced classes than for increase in numbers. At the same time it is significant that we have in attendance at any centre scarcely more than one-fifth of the apprentices engaged in any specific trade; that one half of these attend only for one year, about one quarter for two years, and only about one-hundredth part of the available apprentices complete a four year course. This state of things is inherent in the present voluntary system, and cannot be materially improved until the strain caused by extra evening work is removed.

The progress of the work in Schools of Art was in general satisfactory. Some advance was made in the application of art to handicrafts and manufactures. There was an increase in the number of craft classes.

In the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute, a class in Litliography was established, and this was attended by trade students, and gives promise of success.

In the Cork School of Art, excellent work was done in the Lace Classes. A marked improvement was noticeable in the character of the designs, and by an arrangement made, the designs for the lace work are submitted to the criticism of one of the principal Art teachers before being executed. A new class in Lithography was started, and the application of Art to trades has received attention. The valuable collection of books in the gallery of the School has been rearranged, and has received additions in the form of gifts and loans by local artists.

Here, also, attention has been paid to the application of Art to various industries. Instruction was given in Lace Design, Pottery, Wood-carving, etc., at the Athenaeum. Although arrangements were made for the superintendence of this work by the Head Master of the School of Art, it still suffers in this respect owing to the distance of the Athenaeum from the School of Art. It is very desirable that the Art Craft Classes should be conducted in close proximity to the School of Art.

In addition to Stencilling, and other minor crafts, satisfactory work was done in the Embroidery and Needle Work classes. A class in Drawing for Grocers' Assistants was held, the work including lettering and the preparation of shop signs.

It may be noted that, in addition to the usual work of the School, useful instruction in the Painting and Finishing of Toys was given to workers from a Toy Factory in the city.

WATERFORD

SCHOOL OF ART.

With regard to the Art work in Technical Schools generally, it may be said that sound instruction is given in Drawing and Design, but it is desirable that further efforts should be directed to the application of Art to Industry.

There are scattered throughout the country many classes in Needlework and Embroidery, in machine and hand-knitting of gloves, hosiery and garments, in carpet weaving and rug making, and in lace-making of various kinds. The recent regulations made by the Board of Trade have tended to raise the wages of the average worker by fixing a flat rate of payment in linen embroidery, sprigging, etc. The expert sewers have not benefited to an equal degree, and there has been a considerable withdrawal of the lower grades of linen embroidery which formerly afforded employment to the less skilled needlewomen.

War conditions have affected the Industries classes in many ways. Contracts for shirtmaking and glove knitting have given remunerative employment to groups of workers in Dublin and the Provinces, but the increase of work on the land, caused by the extension of tillage operations, has had the effect of reducing the output of embroidery and crochet work, especially in those districts where women take an active part in agricultural work. There has, however, been no deterioration in the quality of the work, and it is satisfactory to note that the revival of the Irish crochet trade, observable in the previous year, has increased during the last twelve months. At the present time the demand for fine crochet lace greatly exceeds the supply.

The work undertaken by the Department in connection with

RURAL SCIENCE

AND

SCHOOL GARDENING

Rural Science and School Gardening consists of (a) the training of National Teachers to undertake this work in their schools, and (b) the inspection of the work as carried on in National Schools. The training of

National Teachers has been mainly provided by means of Summer Courses held in the neighbourhood of Dublin in the month of August, and these courses have been largely attended by National Teachers selected by the National Education Board. The training classes, however, have been extended, and arrangements were made to hold courses during the year in centres in which National Teachers could be concentrated. Classes have been held in the following centres during the period under review, namely: Newry, Drogheda, Bray, Ballyraggett,

Waterford, Piltown, Bantry, Mallow and Coachford. In addition to the two Training Colleges which had previously taken up this subject, St. Patriek's Training College, Drumcondra, has now completed its First Year course in the subject. The number of National Schools taking up the subject has increased from 171 in the preceding year, to 200. It may be noted that the subject may now be taken in girls' schools, and it is hoped there will be an increase in the number of school gardens. A number of women teachers have already received a course of training conducted at the Irish School of Gardening for Women, Terenure.

Classes in Gardening were held at a number of Technical Schools as in previous years, and in addition, in a number of towns, short courses of lectures arranged for allotment holders were conducted with success. The grati-

fyng increase in the number of allotment holders necessitated the appointment of additional instructors in connection with the Food Production Scheme. The work of these Instructors is appreciated particularly in the larger towns, and there is evidence that the general standard of cultivation on the allotments is being raised. In a number of localities, prize schemes have been inaugurated, and to supplement these, the Department have introduced a Certificate scheme by which the best plots in each area are awarded Certificates of Commendation. Though introduced at a date rather later for this year's operations, the scheme was taken advantage of to a considerable extent, and it is anticipated that in future years the award of these Certificates will prove an incentive to careful and efficient cultivation. The Instructors report that there is still, too little attention given to the spraying of potatoes, and to successional cropping and inter-cropping. Their efforts to secure greater attention to such work has been assisted to a considerable extent by the issue of a Monthly Guide for allotment holders and owners of gardens, which is in demand by those desirous of improving their methods of cultivation.

The Irish School of Gardening for Women was in successful operation, and a number of students who have passed through the course have now obtained appointments in various parts of Ireland.

The School of Market Gardening at Charlemont House extended their operations by dealing with a larger area of land at Killester, Clontarf, and of those students who have been trained, a considerable number have obtained appointments.

Gardening is now receiving increased attention in connection with the work of schools of Domestic Economy, and it is being recognised that the provision of a well-stocked garden producing vegetable and fruit crops for use throughout the year is an important factor in the management of the home.

Examinations in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years of the Courses, and in Honours of the Courses in Commerce of the Department's Programme of Technical School Examinations were held from the 8rd to the 31st May last. The examinations were held at 69 centres throughout the country, and upwards of 2,000 individual students presented themselves. The following is a summary of the results:—

	Number of Exercises.	1st Class Successes.	2nd Class Successes.	Failures.	Number of Exercises cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises ignored.)
First Year Examinations	2,998	455	1,129	1,404	—	53·0
Second Year Examinations	1,139	220	434	290	245	60·3
Third Year Examinations	410	80	140	105	76	68·6
Fourth Year Examinations	163	35	68	45	15	69·6
Honours Examinations	3	2	1	—	—	100·0
Gross Total	4,753	891	1,772	1,844	336	58·3

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous year of the course.

Special examinations in Geometrical Drawing, Methods of Teaching Drawing (Stages I., II. and III.) and Perspective, for candidates in the Art Courses who are working for Art Teaching Certificates under the conditions of the Department's Form S.240 were also arranged for.

The following is a summary of the results of these examinations:—

Subject.	Number of Candidates	Passes.	Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
Geometrical Drawing	82	54	28	65·8
Methods of Teaching : Drawing—Stage I.	79	51	28	64·6
Stage II.	14	11	3	78·6
Stage III.	8	4	4	50·0
Perspective	9	7	2	77·8

Instruction by the Department's teachers of Farriery has been carried on in various centres, and it is only necessary to say that the work is greatly appreciated, and has yielded highly satisfactory results.

FARRIERY.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

As pointed out in the report for the year 1916-17, the Department had under consideration the revision of their Programme of Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools. After full consideration and discussion, the Department drew up and issued this revised programme in March, 1918.

The main changes in the Programme are (i) the elimination of Experimental Science as an obligatory subject in the First Year (corresponding to the Preparatory Grade); (ii) the abolition of Special Courses, and the substitution therefor of (1) a General Course in Physical Science, and (2) a General Course in Natural Science; and (iii) the correlation of the courses with the grades of the Intermediate Programme. It is expected that the changes now introduced will obviate the undesirable breaking-up of classes caused by a want of correspondence between the Grades of the Intermediate Education Board and the Years of Courses of the Department's Programme.

Drawing becomes an obligatory subject for all pupils in the First Year. At least one other optional subject, which may be Elementary Science, Manual Instruction, or Domestic Economy, must be taken. Managers of Schools will, in all instances, be required to submit a syllabus of instruction in Elementary Science. The general nature of the syllabus will be left to the discretion of the Managers of each School. It should, however, be introductory in character, and so designed as to interest the pupil in the study of Science. It is expected that the teaching will largely take the form of demonstrations by the instructor, but provision must be made for some practical work by the pupils themselves. Manual Instruction has not been so widely taught as is desirable, and it is hoped that the new arrangements now proposed will lead to the subject being taught in a larger number of schools. It is highly desirable that Domestic Economy should be taught in all girls' schools, and it is the intention of the Department that this subject shall be made obligatory in such schools at an early date.

In the Second Year (Junior Grade) a composite syllabus in Physical Science (Elementary Physics and Chemistry) will be obligatory. Pupils will approach this course with a better mathematical knowledge than heretofore, and many of the difficulties which have been met with in teaching the present First Year Course will be removed. It is not essential that pupils should have attended a First Year (Preparatory Grade) Course before taking the Second Year (Junior Grade) Course.

In the Third and Fourth Years (Middle and Senior Grades) boys may take either the Physical Science or the Natural Science Course, whilst girls are permitted to select Domestic Economy, Natural Science or Physical Science.

Having regard to the requirements of the Intermediate Examinations, it has been necessary to prescribe syllabuses

of instruction in Experimental Science and Domestic Economy. The syllabuses in Physical Science and Natural Science for the Middle and Senior Grades have been designed with a view to pupils devoting not less than five hours per week to either of these courses, but, in consequence of the urgent representations made by the representatives of certain schools, the Department have decided that, for the present, in schools unable to devote as much as five hours per week to the study of Science, a minimum of three hours will be accepted in these Grades, but in such cases only one of the two Sections of the Third and Fourth Year Courses may be attempted.

Drawing may be taught in the second and subsequent years, as an additional subject, and Manual Instruction (for boys) and Domestic Economy (for Girls) may be taught as an additional subject throughout the four years' courses.

These changes in the programme will necessarily entail some additions to the equipment of schools adopting the Programme, and the Department have undertaken to make grants towards the purchase of the apparatus made necessary by these changes.

The following table shows the growth and present position of this Programme in Secondary Schools.

Province and Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whom grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
		Preliminary Course, 1st Year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd Year.	Special Courses, 3rd Year.	Special Courses, 4th Year.	Totals (Individual Pupils).	
LINCOLN.							
1901-2.	66	2,732	—	—	—	2,732	£ s. d.
1909-10.	108	2,359	1,785	991	294	5,389	3,932 3 11
1916-17.	96	2,495	1,796	936	255	5,489	10,593 13 1
1917-18.	96	2,550	1,850	1,000	290	5,690	10,502 14 2
MUNSTER.							
1901-2.	39	2,098	—	—	—	2,098	2,943 9 4
1909-10.	81	1,720	1,227	745	212	3,862	7,074 13 4
1916-17.	77	1,715	1,250	684	83	3,710	7,450 17 11
1917-18.	74	1,800	1,150	610	100	3,700	7,600 0 0
ULSTER.							
1901-2.	42	1,596	—	—	—	1,596	2,431 7 0
1909-10.	78	1,028	1,132	555	145	3,434	8,067 5 7
1916-17.	70	1,841	1,351	694	148	4,027	10,214 19 11
1917-18.	70	2,000	1,400	700	150	4,250	10,700 0 0
CONNACHT.							
1901-2.	7	189	—	—	—	189	268 10 5
1909-10.	10	306	239	157	38	731	1,848 0 1
1916-17.	17	429	308	165	51	941	1,835 17 0
1917-18.	17	450	300	150	50	950	1,700 0 0
TOTALS.							
1901-2.	164	6,615	—	—	—	6,615	9,575 10 8
1909-10.	281	6,013	4,383	2,443	689	13,406	27,583 12 1
1916-17.	260	6,180	4,705	2,459	540	14,167	29,981 9 0
1917-18.	267	6,800	4,700	2,500	590	14,590	31,000 0 0

The figures for the session 1917-18 are approximations only.

In addition to the courses conducted by the Department at the institutions named above, courses in experimental science, drawing and domestic economy were held throughout the country at convent and other centres. The number of centres at which courses were held, and the number of students in attendance, were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of Centres.	Number of Students in attendance.
Experimental Science	12	121
Domestic Economy	9	48
Drawing	1	16
Total, ...		185

Examinations were conducted by the Department at the close of the courses in experimental science and domestic economy; 121 students were presented for examination in experimental science, of whom 76 passed, and 48 in domestic economy, of whom 45 passed.

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of science, special groups of subjects being arranged for TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF SCIENCE AND ART. students who propose to become teachers in Day Secondary and Technical Schools. Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science and the Metropolitan School of Art, are offered for competition amongst science and art students (see also pages 112-113).

The Department have made provision, by means of Scholarships, for a supply of teachers of commercial subjects who are capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. Since 1904, 39 such Scholarships have been awarded, and 34 scholars have completed the prescribed course of training. These Scholarships have all been held at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London). With one exception, the scholars who have completed their training have been engaged in teaching in the country under Schemes of Technical Instruction approved by the Department, but eight are now otherwise employed. The holder of one of the Scholarships awarded in 1914 attended the School of Economics for the Session 1914-15, and has since, in exceptional circumstances, been engaged in teaching. He will resume his Scholarship next session.

Twenty-nine applications were received for the Scholarships offered for competition by the Department in 1918, and Scholarships were offered to four of the applicants. Owing to War conditions it was found necessary to suspend the tenure of the Scholarships for a year.

The Department have from time to time conducted special courses for the training of Manual Instructors, but these have been discontinued for some years. The courses of training for teachers of Technology, conducted in the Royal College of Science for Ireland,

now provide for the training of prospective teachers of Manual Work, and the Department, moreover, conduct special examinations each year, by means of which students who have received their training in Technical Schools working under the Department may secure recognition as teachers of Manual Work under the Department's Programmes.

The training of teachers of Domestic Science subjects is carried on at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, St. Kevin's Park, Kilmacud, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. The course of training extends over two years, but only those students are selected therefor who have most satisfactorily followed the

course in Household Management, which extends over one year.

A report on the School for the session is printed at page 107, from which it will be seen that, during the session, nine students secured the Department's full diploma as Domestic Economy Instructresses. One other student completed the examinations for the diploma with the exception of that in one of the subsidiary subjects included in the course. An opportunity to complete the diploma will be afforded to this student, who, meanwhile, has been permitted to give instruction in the branches in which she has qualified. Three of the five students who failed to complete the examinations for the diploma in 1917 have, as a result of supplemental examinations conducted by the Department this year, obtained full diplomas as Domestic Economy Instructresses. The remaining two, who have but to pass in a subsidiary subject of the course, will in 1919 be afforded a further opportunity of completing the requirements for the diploma. Meanwhile their recognition as teachers of the subjects in which they are qualified has been continued.

Provision is made, under special regulations, for the further training of National School Teachers in elementary experimental science, rural science (including school gardening), domestic economy, and drawing. Examinations are conducted by the Department at the

close of the courses of instruction, and certificates are awarded which are accepted by the Commissioners of National Education as evidence of qualification to give instruction in the subject or subjects inscribed thereon.)

The following table shows the number of centres at which classes were conducted during the session 1917-18, the number of students who presented themselves for examination in each subject, and the number awarded certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress:—

SUBJECT.	No. of Centres.	No. of Teachers presented for examination.	No. of Teachers who received Certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress.			
			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.
Elementary Experimental Science	4	22	12	4	—	16
Rural Science (including School Gardening)	11	453	212	62	—	274
Domestic Economy	22	221	114	37	12	163
Drawing	23	321	147	132	27	296

* A special advanced course in this subject was also conducted at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The course was attended by 18 teacher-students, of whom 11 passed a satisfactory examination at the close of the course.

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The College was attended during the session 1917-18 by 194

students, of whom 98 were associate

ROYAL COLLEGE students, 6 research students, and 90 non-

OF SCIENCE

FOR IRELAND.

associate students. The Summer Courses

of Instruction for Teachers of Primary,

Secondary, and Technical Schools, con-

ducted at the College during the months of July and August, 1918, were attended by 274 students.

Eighteen associate students completed their courses during the session, and were awarded the Diploma of Associateship of the College. Five students obtained the Diploma in the Faculty of Agriculture; three the Diploma in the Faculty of Applied Chemistry, four the Diploma in the Faculty of Engineering, and six Diplomas in the Special Group for Science Teachers (three in the Technology section, one in the Experimental Science section, and two in the Natural Science section).

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition amongst fee-paying associate students of the First Year were awarded to Philip B. Roberts and Joseph P. Farrell. The Silver Medal, awarded to the first year associate student obtaining the first place in order of merit on the work of the year, was secured by Brian J. McCaffery.

The College Men's and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade continued their activities during the session.

The Men's Detachment numbered 37 members. Nearly one-half of the original members joined the Army. The Detachment continued to attend hospital ships on every occasion on which wounded were brought to Dublin. They supplied orderlies to the Soldiers' Central Club, and have provided the packing cases required for the despatch of sphagnum moss dressings referred to below.

The College of Science V.A.D. (Nursing Division) continued the organisation for the supply of sphagnum moss dressings, etc. It controlled 45 country centres throughout Ireland (excluding Ulster).

All work from the country sub-depots came through the College Depot, to ensure a high standard being maintained. The increased demand for moss dressings had grown so great that it was impossible to meet it fully. Constant and regular supplies were, however, sent from the College to hospitals in Ireland, England, France, Italy, Salonika, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India. The total output of the College Depot up to July last was 878,767 dressings, bandages and cushions.

The manufacture of munitions of war in the College Engineering workshops was carried on throughout the year.

During the session a further number of students joined His Majesty's Forces. The Department regret to have to record the death in action of two more students of the College: Sub-Lieut. W. Johnson, R.N., and Lieut. Bartholomew P. Kelleher, K.O.R. Lanc. Regiment.

The number of students who attended the School during the session 1917-18 was 279, of whom 156

METROPOLITAN
SCHOOL OF
(ART.

were male students, and 123 female students. The day classes were attended by 75 students, and the evening classes by 225, of whom 21 also attended the day

classes. The Summer Courses of Instruction for Teachers conducted at the School during the month of July, 1918, were attended by 55 students.

The three teachers-in-training (Kathleen M. Bridle, Elizabeth R. Christy and Charles Lamb), who were awarded Scholarships as a result of the examination held in June, 1917, attended the School regularly during the session and applied themselves with commendable diligence and attention, making considerable progress in their Art studies. The three Scholarships have been renewed for the session 1918-19.

Silversmiths' (Apprentice) Scholarships were held throughout the session by George Cleary, James Murray and James Wallace. One Scholarship, awarded in 1916, and renewed for the session 1917-8 was withdrawn early in the session in consequence of the irregular attendance of the Scholar. James Murray and James Wallace completed their course (three years), and the Scholarship awarded to George Cleary was renewed

for the session 1918-19. Scholarships for the session 1918-19 were also awarded to Charles Byrne, Charles Carey, and William Lawlor.

Fourteen silversmiths' apprentices attended classes in drawing and design and in practical craftwork in enamelling and metal-work.

Ten apprentices to Cabinet-making, who had been awarded Trade Scholarships by the Department, tenable at the City of Dublin Technical School, attended the School for instruction in drawing and the designing of furniture.

Twenty-five students entered for the Technical School Examinations in the Art Course, and 64 successes were obtained. One student (Kathleen M. Bridle) secured the Silver Medal in the Fourth Year Course (Group C)—the only Medal awarded—and 10 prizes in the Third and Fourth Year Courses were also obtained.

During the month of February an exhibition of Allied War Photographs was held in the School Gallery, which proved interesting and instructive to the students and was largely attended by the public.

The students had also the educational advantages of the Royal Hibernian Academy Exhibition which, for the second year, was held in the School of Art Gallery.

As an illustration of the practical value of the School teaching and work, mention is made of the important and beautiful silver and enamel tabernacle panels which were designed and executed by Mr. Oswald Reeves, in which work he was assisted by some of his advanced pupils, the whole of the work being executed in the School. The panels were commissioned for the tabernacle of the Honan Hostel Chapel at Cork. The work is original in design, and unique in showing a combination of modelled metal work in silver and gold and enamels.

During the session a series of six lectures on the "Work and Influence of the Great Italian Painters" was given by the Headmaster. These lectures were open to non-students, and were very well attended.

During the session the fresco decoration of the Dublin City Hall was finished. These decorations, which have taken nearly four years to complete, have been designed by the Headmaster, who, in their execution, has received assistance from a number of the advanced pupils of the School who have thus gained much information as to the processes and methods of mural decoration.

The School re-opened on the 23rd August, 1917, with 31 students. Of these nineteen were students whose names remained on the school roll at the close of the previous session. The remaining twelve were new students admitted to the course in Household Management as a result of the Entrance Examination held on the 26th June, 1917, and following days.

At the close of the session certificates were awarded to the 12 students who had completed the Household Management Course, and nine of these students were selected for training as teachers.

Of the 19 teachers-in-training who attended the School during the session, nine obtained the full diploma of the School. One will be eligible therefor if successful in a supplementary examination to be conducted in June, 1919, and nine remained on the School roll at the close of the session.

The following classes for extern students were held during the session in order, primarily, to provide facilities for teaching practice for the teachers-in-training:—

Children's classes in Cookery, attended by 27 students.

Children's classes in Laundry Work, attended by 27 students.

Thirty-four pupils attended the Killarney School of Housewifery during the session 1917-18. Twenty-four girls finished their training, and of these, twenty were placed in situations, with wages varying from £16 to £20 per annum, one returned home, having been specially trained therefor, whilst three could not be recommended for employment. Of the remaining 10 students, eight, whose period of training had not terminated, remained on the School roll at the close of the session, whilst two, owing to ill-health, were obliged to return to their homes before completing the course.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following groups of scholarships were awarded or renewed during the year: (1) Apprenticeship Scholarships, (2) Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools, (8) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, (4) Local Exhibitions, (5) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science (Senior Science Scholarships), (6) Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art (Senior Art Scholarships), (7) Goldsmiths' (Apprentice) Scholarships, (8) Trade Scholarships, (9) Embroidery and Sprigging Scholarships.

Provision is made under a number of County Schemes of Technical Instruction for the award of

(1) APPRENTICESHIP Scholarships to boys. The object of these Scholarships is to provide for boys, of 13 years of age and upwards, who have completed their primary school course, a training such as will directly prepare them for a trade or industrial calling, and further to help them by arranging, in conjunction with their parents or guardians, for their apprenticeship to selected trades or industries. During the first year of the Scholar-

ship the holder must attend a Day Trades Preparatory School or other school which provides a course equivalent to the curriculum of a Day Trades Preparatory School. After completing one session at such a school, arrangements will be made, if the holder of the Scholarship has then attained the age of 16 years, for his apprenticeship to a suitable trade. If the holder has not then attained 16 years of age he is required to continue his attendance at the School until he has reached that age. (In special cases, where it is the custom of a trade to receive apprentices at an earlier age than 16 years, arrangements may be made for the apprenticeship of a scholar who has not attained 16 years of age. In no case, however, is a scholar permitted to proceed to apprenticeship until he has completed at least one session in an approved day school.) During the period of apprenticeship the scholar is required to attend a suitable course of study in a Technical School.

During the period of attendance of the scholar at an approved day school a grant of £5, £10, or £20 is paid to the scholar's parent or guardian, the amount of the Scholarship varying with the distance of the scholar's home from the school, and whether attendance at a day school necessitates his residing away from his home. During the full period of apprenticeship the weekly rate of wages specified in the Indenture of Apprenticeship is supplemented by the County Committee by such a sum that the scholar is in receipt of not less than 15s. per week. In approved cases the apprenticeship premium, if any, is also provided.

An examination for the award of Apprenticeship Scholarships for Boys was held on the 18th June, 1918, and was attended by 9 candidates. As a result of this examination 3 new Scholarships were awarded.

The following table shows the number of Scholarships awarded by the various Committees at present being held :—

Committee.	New Scholarships.	Renewed Scholarships.
Co. Donegal	—	2
Co. Down	—	9
Co. Galway	1	6
Co. Leitrim	—	1
Co. Limerick	—	3
Co. Longford	—	3
Co. Mayo	—	2
Co. Sligo	—	1
Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural)	—	2
Co. Tipperary (North Riding)	—	1
Co. Tipperary (South Riding)	1	2
Co. Waterford	1	1
Totals, ...	3	33

Of the 36 scholars, 7 are at present attending Day Trades Preparatory Schools, 28 are serving their apprenticeship to approved trades, and one is about to be apprenticed.

The 28 scholars at present serving their apprenticeship are following the trades mentioned : Electricians, 8 ; Motor Engineer, 1 ; Motor Mechanics, 2 ; Locomotive Fitters, 2 ; Fitters (Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding), 9 ; Fitters (Agricultural Engineering), 2 ; Coppersmith, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Cabinet-maker, 1 ; Lithographic Designer, 1.

Since the last Report three boys have completed their apprenticeship, four have resigned their scholarships, one boy died, in five instances the Scholarships were withdrawn, and in two cases the Scholarships lapsed as the holders were in receipt of wages amounting to more than 15s. weekly.

In addition to the Scholarships awarded under the scheme referred to above, 432 Scholarships were
(2) **SCHOLARSHIPS** awarded in 1918 by the Managers of Day
AT DAY TRADES Trades Preparatory Schools. These Scholar-
PREPARATORY ships, as a rule, cover only tuition, or
SCHOOLS. tuition and the necessary books and in-
struments, but 109 scholars receive, in
addition, sums varying from £1 to £8 as maintenance allowance
or as grants towards the cost of travelling. These Scholarships
are in some cases renewed from year to year, if the progress
made by the scholar is satisfactory. In other cases Scholarships,
other than First Year Scholarships, are awarded to pupils
generally upon the results of the work of the previous session.

SCHOOL.	1st Year Scho- lars.	2nd Year Scho- lars.	3rd Year Scho- lars.	Totals.
Ballymena Day Trades Preparatory School	14	9	2	25
Belfast Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	20	19	16	55
Belfast Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	42	17	—	59
Blackbrook Day Trades Preparatory School	19	16	10	45
Clonmel Day Trades Preparatory School	5	6	—	11
Dundalk Day Trades Preparatory School	14	12	—	26
Kilkenny Day Trades Preparatory School	7	3	9	19
Londonderry Day Trades Preparatory School	12	10	—	22
Portadown Day Trades Preparatory School	22	8	—	30
Queenstown Day Trades Preparatory School	6	3	—	9
Ringsend: Pembroke Day Trades Pre- paratory School	32	19	11	62
Sligo Day Trades Preparatory School	11	10	—	21
Tralee Day Trades Preparatory School	15	9	—	24
Waterford Day Trades Preparatory School	17	7	—	24
TOTALS, ...	236	148	48	432

Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, of the value of £15 each, are awarded to a limited number of girls, to enable them to attend for one year a regular course of instruction and training in Domestic Economy, such as will cultivate their intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of home duties.

The Scholarship, together with the payment of a fee of £2 (in the case of county Cork, £3) on the part of the scholar, entitles the holder to board, residence, and instruction during the term of the Scholarship.

Applicants for the Scholarship must be over 16 and under 25 years of age on the first day of September in the year of award, and must have received an education equivalent to that of the Fifth Standard of a National School.

Schools desiring recognition as Residential Schools of Domestic Training must provide a satisfactory course of instruction in the following subjects :—

- Household Management, including the keeping of accounts.
- Cookery, including the selection of menus for small incomes.
- Needlework (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking).
- Laundry Work.
- Hygiene, including sick nursing and the care of the young.

Instruction in these subjects must be given by a certificated teacher of Domestic Science, and at least 80 hours per week must be devoted to instruction in the subjects mentioned. The curriculum of the school may also include instruction in Dairy-work, Poultry-rearing, Bee-keeping, and Cottage-gardening, if adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction in these subjects.

The number of Scholarships awarded in 1918 by each Committee adopting the Scheme was as follows :—

County Carlow, 8; county Clare, 12; county Cork, 2; county Leitrim, 2; county Longford, 2; Queen's County, 10; county Tipperary (South Riding), 9; county Waterford, 3; county Westmeath, 13; county Wexford, 9.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved Residential Schools of Domestic Training as follows :—

Carriack-on-Suir : Convent of Mercy	13
Dundrum (county Tipperary) : Presentation Convent ..	11
Drishane (county Cork) : Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus	2
Kilmore (county Wexford) : Convent of St. John of God ..	10
Londonderry : Northlands School of Housewifery ..	1
Moate : Convent of Mercy	17
Stradbally (Queen's County) : Presentation Convent ..	16

TOTAL 70

Where Technical Instruction Committees establish, in connection with Technical Schools, in County Boroughs or Urban Districts, for students of proved ability and ascertained need, and under the terms of a scheme approved

(4) LOCAL EXHIBITIONS. by the Department, one or more exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved Technical, Commercial, or Art School, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Exhibitions awarded not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one Urban District, other than a county borough, in any one year. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be eighteen years of age; they must have been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a Technical School within the administrative area of the nominating committee for at least two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education. Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the Exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies.

Three Exhibitions were awarded in 1918: one Art Exhibition to a student of the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork; one Art Exhibition to a student of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast; and one Science Exhibition to a student of the Technical School, Larne.

These Exhibitions are being held at the following institutions:

Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin	..	1
Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin	..	1
Municipal School of Art, Belfast	..	1

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, were awarded as a result of the competition conducted by the Department in 1918. The examination, for which 48 candidates presented themselves, was held on the 25th

June and following days. The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, whilst in the case of Teacherships-in-Training a maintenance allowance of 21s. weekly for the session of about forty weeks is granted; in addition, holders of these awards are entitled to free instruction during the Associateship Course of four years, and third class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

The competition is confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing; but all candidates, either by virtue of

a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Examinations, or its equivalent, must satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English, and one of the Languages : Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German. Candidates unable to produce evidence of their knowledge of these subjects are required to sit for tests therein conducted by the Department.

The age limits for the competition are 16 and 30 on the 1st June of the year in which the examination is held.

Candidates awarded Teacherships-in-Training are required to give an undertaking to pursue the full Associateship Course with a view to becoming teachers of Science in Ireland, but the Department do not undertake to employ teachers or to find employment for them at the close of the period of training.

The three Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, awarded by the Department in 1917, and held for the session 1917-18, have been renewed for the session 1918-19. The object of these Teacherships is to encourage capable Art students to undertake such a course of

training as will enable them to become Art Teachers. The Scholarships entitle the holders to free admission to all day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for two sessions, and to third class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin each session. The awards are made on the result of an examination in Art subjects, and of submitted specimens of the candidates' work ; but previous successes in respect of Art teaching qualifications are also taken into account.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be between the ages of 18 and 30 years on the 1st September in the year in which the examination is held, and successful candidates must prepare, in conjunction with the Headmaster of the School of Art, a scheme of study for the Department's approval, and devote their whole time thereto, attending regularly and punctually during the period of the Scholarships.

Of the three Teacherships-in-Training awarded in 1915, two, having been held for the sessions 1915-16 and 1916-17, were renewed for the session 1917-18, under similar conditions of tenure, as General Art Scholarships. These have now expired. The holder of the third Teachership then awarded undertook war work before the completion of her course of study, and the tenure of the balance of the Scholarship has been postponed.

As a result of consultation with the Corporation of Goldsmiths the Department now provide four Scholar-

(7) GOLDSMITHS
(APPRENTICE)
SCHOLARSHIPS. ships for their apprentices. These are tenable, usually for three years, at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, and are of the value of £6 per annum, with free tuition. When Scholarships become vacant they are awarded

to the apprentice students who have shown the greatest ability and progress in their studies at the School during the preceding session.

One of the Scholarships renewed for the session 1917-18 was withdrawn during the session as the holder did not attend regularly at instruction. Three new Scholarships were awarded in 1918, and one awarded in 1917 was renewed for a second year.

A limited number of Trade Scholarships were offered for competition by the Department in 1918.

(8) TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS. The object of these Scholarships is to enable apprentices who have been engaged in certain industries in Ireland for a period of at least two years, to obtain systematic instruction in the principles of Science and Art as Applied to these industries.

With this end in view the scholars are required to attend specially arranged courses of instruction at centres, which may be either in Ireland or in Great Britain, selected by the Department. The industries selected for 1918 were : Cabinet-making, Loom Tenting, Motor Engineering, Plumbing, Typography and Woollen Manufacture. Owing to the paucity of applicants, the Department decided not to award scholarships in Cabinet-making, Loom Tenting, Plumbing and Typography. Twenty-two Scholarships in Motor Engineering are at present being held, and two special courses of instruction in the subject are in operation. One attended by twelve scholars, is conducted at the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend, county Dublin ; and the other, attended by 10 scholars, at the Municipal Technical School, Lisburn. In connection with the Woollen Industry 5 Scholarships were awarded, and these are being held at the South of Scotland Central Technical College, Galashiels.

The Scholarships are tenable for one school session, and are (except where the holder resides within five miles of the school) of the value of £1 per week during the period of instruction, together with class fees and railway fare for two double journeys between the address of the holder and the centre at which his course is conducted. When the home of a scholar is situated within a radius of five miles from the school he is to attend, a payment equal to the wages he would otherwise have received during the period of instruction, but in no case exceeding £1 per week, is allowed, in addition to class fees.

The scholars are selected on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants, and must have passed either a simple qualifying examination in English, Arithmetic, and Drawing, or have satisfied the Department in regard to their educational qualifications. To be eligible for Scholarships, candidates must be at least 17 years of age on the 1st July of the year in which the awards are made, and must produce an undertaking from the Managers of the Industries in which they

are employed to the effect that the Managers will re-employ them after the termination of the Scholarships. Scholars must also undertake to resume their employment on the conclusion of the course of instruction.

The following table shows the number of such Scholarships awarded by the Department since the inception of the Scheme in 1916 :—

Industries Selected.	Scholarships Awarded.
1916-17	
Bleaching and Dyeing (Linen and Cotton) .	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates)
Book Production (a) Typography . . .	9
(b) Lithography and Process Work	1
Motor Engineering	10
Woollen Manufacture	4
1917-18.	
Bleaching and Dyeing (Linen and Cotton) .	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates)
Cabinet-making	10
Motor Engineering	24
Plumbing	17
Typography	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates)
Woollen Manufacture	5
1918-19.	
Cabinet-making	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates)
Loom Tenting	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates.)
Motor Engineering	22
Plumbing	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates.)
Typography	(No Scholarships awarded — Insufficient number of candidates.)
Woollen Manufacture	5

Scholarships in Embroidery (white and coloured) and Sprigging, tenable at the Training School, Enniskillen, were offered for competition by the

(9) EMBROIDERY AND SPRIGGING SCHOLARSHIPS. killen, were offered for competition by the Department in 1918. Two Scholarships—one in Embroidery and one in Sprigging—were awarded on the result of an examination held in Enniskillen.

The object of these Scholarships, which are of the value of £25 each, tenable for one year, is to enable the holders to secure training as teachers of Embroidery or Sprigging. The competition consists of simple tests in English, Arithmetic, and Drawing, and tests in Embroidery or Sprigging. To be eligible for admission to the examination candidates must be at least 20 years of age on the 1st September of the year in which the examination is held, and must have satisfied the Department, by the submission of satisfactory specimens of work, of their knowledge of either Embroidery or Sprigging.

The list of candidates awarded Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, Trade Scholarships, and Embroidery and Sprigging Scholarships, in 1918, will be found in the Appendices, pages 221-222.

3.—FISHERIES.

The Annual Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland, which is published separately, shows that, in the year 1917, the quantity of sea fish (excluding shell-fish), landed was 663,000 cwts., valued at £646,000. The landings were greater than in any of the three preceding years, and the monetary results were the highest recorded. Including shell-fish, the total sum realised by the fishermen exceeded £700,000. The number of vessels engaged increased during the year from 4,321 to 4,542, and the persons employed from 15,789 to 16,936. The number of motor boats worked by Irish fishermen was 384, being 99 more than in 1916.

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight improvement in the capture of mackerel during the spring season, and the results of the autumn season were well above the average. The figures for the spring season were 134,350 cwts., valued at £110,700, and for the autumn season 198,000 cwts., and £165,000.

MACKEREL FISHERIES.

The summer herring fishery was not quite so good as in the previous year, and the winter fishery of 1917-18 was very bad, the fishing off the counties of Louth and Dublin and at Dunmore East being a complete failure. In the summer season, 180,000 cwts., valued at £150,000, were taken, and in the winter season, 68,000 cwt., valued at £77,000.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The value of the kelp exported was almost £20,000. It is mainly manufactured on the coast between the River Shannon and Lough Foyle.

KELP.

Loans to the amount of £8,332 17s. 6d. were issued to fishermen during the year ended 31st March, 1918.

LOANS.

At the suggestion of the Department, H.M. Treasury approved of the formation of a Committee to undertake the insurance of Irish fishing vessels against war risks. The annual premium has been fixed at 2 per cent., and over 100 boats are covered. Three claims have been paid in respect of insured craft.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE.

The works at Annagassan (county Louth) were completed, and progress was made with those at Kilkeel (county Down) and Helvick (county Waterford). The dredger, *Fag-an-Bealach*, was, as usual, engaged in the maintenance of the navigation facilities at Arklow.

PIERS AND
HARBOURS.

The salmon fisheries in the year 1917 were very much above the average. The decline during recent years in the quantity of salmon captured at sea by drift nets has ceased—the landings increasing from 1,103 cwts. in the previous season to 1,520 cwts.

SALMON
FISHERIES.

At Billingsgate 9,106 boxes of salmon were received from Ireland, as compared with 5,992 in the previous year.

The poisoning of rivers and the use of explosives to kill fish continued in the south-western districts, and considerable damage was done in the North by the pollution of rivers by flax-water.

The output of the various fish hatcheries was much greater in the season of 1917-18 than in the previous one, 4,218,500 salmon fry and 91,200 trout fry being turned out. Nearly 1,400,000 salmon fry were liberated from the Mallow and Banteer Hatchery.

The amount of licence duties paid (£8,600) is still declining.

EEL
FISHERIES.

The catch of eels in inland waters was above the average, but not so great as in the year 1916.

Although the pollen caught in Lough Neagh were of good quality and realised very high prices, the total capture was much less than in the previous year. The falling-off was partly due to scarcity of the fish and partly to the fact that many of the local men fished solely for eels during the summer.

POLLEN
FISHERIES.

With the object of adding to the food supply, powers were conferred on the Department by the Food Controller to relax restrictions which might interfere with the capture of coarse fish in fresh waters. Funds were provided by H.M. Treasury and a Committee appointed by the Department to advise and assist in increasing the supply of coarse fish and eels derived from Irish lakes and rivers. Netting operations were started and carried on more

COARSE
FRESH-WATER
FISH

or less successfully in the River Blackwater at Lismore, and in Loughs Derg, Corrib, Erne, etc.

Grants towards the improvement and protection of the inland fisheries were made in the year ended 31st March, 1918, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Dublin Board of Conservators	34	8	0
Waterford " "	100	0	0
Cork " "	276	0	0
Bandon " "	36	0	0
Bantry " "	3	15	0
Kenmare " "	60	0	0
Waterville " "	40	0	0
Killarney " "	305	1	0
Limerick " "	480	0	10
Galway " "	103	16	8
Connemara " "	30	0	0
Bangor " "	40	0	0
Ballina " "	200	0	0
Sligo " "	80	0	0
Ballyshannon, " "	8	0	0
Londonderry " "	80	0	0
Coleraine " "	90	0	0
Dundalk " "	40	0	0
Drogheda " "	40	0	0
Corrib Fisheries Association	20	0	0
Camcor and Little Brosna Fishery Association	6	17	0
Lough Derg Fisheries Society	40	0	0
Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association	20	0	0
Derravaragh Angling Association	10	0	0
Loughs Conn and Cullen Fisheries Association	13	9	0
Miscellaneous Purposes	16	5	0
Total,	£2,173	12	6

4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

This Branch collects and disseminates statistical and other information on matters affecting the work of the Department. It regularly compiles and publishes the following statistical reports and leaflets:—

Reports.

Annual General Abstracts of Acreage under Crops and Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in Ireland.

Annual Detailed Agricultural Statistics of Ireland.

Annual Report on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland.

Annual Report on Irish Agricultural Labourers.

Annual Report on Imports and Exports at Irish Ports.

Annual Report on Prices of Crops, Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products in Ireland.

Five Crop Reports each year.

Two Fruit Crop Reports each year.

Quinquennial Report on the Agricultural Output of Ireland.

Leaflets.

Daily leaflet on Prices of Live Stock.

Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly leaflets on exports of animals from Ireland.

Weekly leaflet on numbers of pigs killed or bought dead by bacon-curers in Ireland.

Five annual leaflets on the average yield and total production of crops in Ireland.

Monthly leaflet on Irish Creamery Statistics.

For the purpose of compiling these and other special statistical statements the Branch receives returns from 3,000 police enumerators of statistics, 325 crop correspondents, and 250 fruit crop correspondents, 24 fair reporters and 18 market reporters, 45 agricultural instructors, 96 portal authorities and shipping companies, portal supervisors and inspectors at 18 Irish ports, a large number of Irish importers and exporters, nearly 300 English and Scotch employers of Irish migratory labourers, Creameries, Bacon Curers, Millers, Railway Companies and Joint Stock Banks in Ireland as well as from Home and Foreign Governments and other Public Departments, etc. Most of the individual returns are confidential and are furnished free of charge.

In addition to compiling, publishing and distributing the above reports and leaflets the Branch
PUBLICATIONS. contributes to, edits, and publishes the Department's *Journal*, press-edits the other publications and looks after the general printing and advertising work of the Department. Its duty is to disseminate as well as to collect information for the Department, and it mails to a very large number of persons—one of its mailing lists contains 35,000 names—the leaflets and other free publications of the Department; during the year it distributed about 1,300,000 leaflets, two-thirds of which, approximately, were special war leaflets.

In accordance with its duty to act as an Intelligence Bureau to the Department, the Branch maintains
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. a regular communication, and exchange of publications with the Agricultural, Statistical, Educational and other Departments of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the chief foreign countries. From all these sources a very considerable number of publications are received and placed in the library which the Branch has organised and controls. In addition, a large number of home and foreign publications of a non-official character are received. All these publications are examined and indexed; and from the more important of them extracts and translations are made and circulated through the Department generally.

To make the materials available in the library more readily accessible a weekly "Bulletin" is issued, bringing to the immediate notice of its various Branches a synopsis of any matters coming within the sphere of the Department's activities and appearing in the current periodicals and publications, both home and foreign. The number of foreign accessions to the library and the collection of foreign intelligence generally has been severely affected by the war, but special efforts have been made to obtain foreign publications from, and through, neutral countries. Numbers of such publications are now received in the library, and from them much has been gleaned regarding the manner in which food supply problems arising out of the war have been dealt with abroad. In addition much information has been obtained and circulated regarding the organisation of agricultural labour, the supply of manures and machinery, and the other emergency measures adopted in connection with agriculture in the different European countries.

A considerable amount of extra work had to be undertaken by this Branch during the year in connection with questions, affecting the food production of Ireland, and more particularly arising out of the Department's Tillage Scheme.

In addition, much special work created by war necessities had to be done for Imperial Departments of State. An inquiry regarding potato stocks in Ireland was conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Food ; this entailed the issuing

**SPECIAL
WAR WORK.**

of upwards of 500,000 inquiry forms each month for seven months to the police, and the compilation of the summarised returns received. Again, a bi-monthly census of live stock was carried out for the Live Stock Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The carrying out of this inquiry entailed the issuing of forms to more than 80,000 farmers every second month, and the scrutinising, summarising, and compiling in statistical tables of the data received. Estimates of the stocks of wheat and oats, barley, potatoes and hay, remaining on farms on the 9th February and on the 1st May were also compiled from returns furnished to the Department by a great number of representative farmers.

All this special work had to be undertaken by a staff much depleted by enlistment, with the result that the publication of some of the Statistical Reports of the Department has been, and will for some time be, later than formerly.

5.—VETERINARY.

During the year ended 30th September, 1918, the incidence amongst live stock in Ireland of the various diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts was on the whole remarkably light.

Foot-and-mouth disease for the fourth year in succession was completely absent from this country, and

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE.**

it was not until the twelve months had nearly expired that an outbreak occurred in Great Britain to occasion anxiety as to the spread of infection from across Channel. The customary special precautions were then put in force and maintained until the cessation of restrictions in Great Britain.

Two outbreaks of anthrax occurred during the year, as compared with three in the preceding

ANTHRAX.

The provisions, suspended in 1915 owing to the war, of the Department's Order relating to the slaughter of cattle affected with certain

**BOVINE
TUBERCULOSIS.**

1918.

The number of swine fever outbreaks occurring during the year indicates progressive decline in the prevalence of the disease. Only 32 outbreaks were confirmed during the twelve months, as compared with 244 in the preceding year, and 307 in 1916.

SWINE
FEVER.

The figures with regard to sheep scab also show a considerable improvement, only 355 outbreaks having been reported or detected during the period under review, as compared with 494 in 1917. The regulation requiring sheep to be dipped once in the summer and twice in the autumn continues in operation. Notwithstanding local difficulties of administration, the requirement as to dipping appears to have been satisfactorily observed in the summer period, which ended on 31st August.

SHEEP SCAB.

Scheduled disease amongst equines was confined to parasitic mange, of which, however, a considerably increased prevalence was manifested, 97 outbreaks being confirmed during the twelve months, as compared with 46 in the preceding year. No outbreak of glanders has been confirmed in Ireland since January, 1917.

EQUINE DISEASE.

The restrictions in force at the end of September, 1917, with regard to the slaughter and export of incalf cattle and young calves were later extended to milch cows and young heifers, and continued throughout the whole year, except for a short period in which they were intermitted in the case of milch cows. Prohibitions of the slaughter in Ireland of young male cattle and of ewes in lamb were also introduced during the year, and remained in operation at its close. For a short period in the autumn the slaughter or exportation of female lambs was also prohibited, with the object of affording Irish sheep breeders the first opportunity of selecting in Ireland the ewe lambs they required for future breeding purposes. The restrictions intended to prevent the slaughter or exportation of sows suitable for breeding purposes which had been in force for over eighteen months were withdrawn from 1st August as being no longer necessary.

MAINTENANCE OF
LIVE STOCK.

In April the Department undertook, and for the rest of the year carried out, the duty imposed on them by the Pig and Pig Products (Ireland) Order of the Ministry of Food, of regulating, with regard to the Food Controller's scheme of distribution, the export of live swine to Great Britain.

FOOD
CONTROL.

From June onwards, also, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Meat (Licensing of Export) (Ireland) Order of 1918, they have controlled the exportation from Ireland to Great Britain of the meat of cattle, sheep and goats, a duty involving the licensing of persons desiring to engage in the business of wholesale dealers of meat for delivery in Great Britain, the issue of permits for each consignment of meat, and the supervision of the places where slaughter in connection with the export trade is carried out.

A special report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts is issued in a separate publication each year.

6.—TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped matters relating to:—

- (1) Transit of Produce.
- (2) Transit of Farming Requisites.
- (3) Railway Rates.
- (4) The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese and milk.
- (5) The Merchandise Marks Acts.
- (6) The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

1.—TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Officers of the Department made inspections at railway stations and ports in connection with the condition and handling of consignments of agricultural produce. Three hundred and forty-seven inspections were made at railway stations, the more important stations being visited several times, and on 110 days during the period the handling of traffic at ports came under observation. The Inspectors observed the handling of consignments when being delivered at the premises of Carrying Companies, the loading into railway trucks, the transfer at ports and the stowing on board the vessels. The use of faulty boxes and the want of due care in packing which came under observation formed the subject of communications to the consignors, and recommendations as to the necessary improvements were made. Whenever there appeared to be any carelessness in the handling or loading of consignments, communications were sent to the Railway Companies concerned who were thus afforded an opportunity of taking steps to correct any tendency towards laxity on the part of their employees.

Reports received indicated that, owing to the condition of the surface of one of the principal goods yards of a Railway Company, egg traffic was likely to be damaged when being carted in the yard, and that the lighting arrangements needed improvement. The Department communicated with the Railway Company, and the defects in the surface were remedied and provision for improved lighting was made.

During the year ended 30th September, 1918, 308 complaints

or representations were received in regard to delay or damage to consignments in transit or to facilities for conveyance. These complaints or representations related to butter, cheese, dead poultry, eggs,

feeding stuffs, fish, fresh meat, fruit, grain, hay, honey, margarine, milk and cream, potatoes, etc. In a few cases the particulars requisite for satisfactory investigation were not supplied. The other cases were thoroughly investigated. Communications subsequently received from several of the complainants indicated that the action taken had resulted in the more expeditious conveyance or the more careful handling of consignments.

Some representations were received respecting the desirability of the early removal of consignments of oats, potatoes or empties from the premises of Carrying Companies. Action was taken, and arrangements for early clearance were made. Delay by consignees in taking delivery of bulky traffic may cause congestion in goods stores or undue detention of wagons under load.

REMOVAL OF
TRAFFIC.

was taken, and arrangements for early clearance were made. Delay by consignees in taking delivery of bulky traffic may cause congestion in goods stores or undue detention of wagons under load.

From time to time the arrangements for the conveyance of traffic between ports in Ireland and Great Britain were dislocated owing to conditions produced by the War. Congestion of traffic at Irish ports consequently occurred.

RESTRICTIONS
ON TRAFFIC.

Special action was taken by the Director of Cross-Channel Transportation to expedite the shipment of perishable agricultural produce and fish. Suspensions of sailings resulted from labour disputes.

Communications were received from consignors regarding facilities for the conveyance of potatoes and mill stuffs by rail. An adequate supply of wagons was not available owing to the comparatively large quantities of traffic for which provision had to be made on the occasions in question. Action was taken with a view to arrangements for early conveyance.

SUPPLY OF
WAGONS.

to the comparatively large quantities of traffic for which provision had to be made on the occasions in question. Action was taken with a view to arrangements for early conveyance.

A Parliamentary Committee in regard to facilities for Transport within the United Kingdom was appointed in August last. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate INLAND TRANSPORT, and report upon the facilities for transport offered by the ports and canals of Ireland, and to make suggestions for their equipment and development. The Sub-Committee visited Ireland, and heard evidence at a number of public sittings.

Butter.

The reports received showed that much care had been exercised in the preparation of consignments of butter. Irish timber was generally used, there being a shortage of imported timber. In only a few cases did boxes with projecting lids and protruding nails come under observation. In these cases, communications were sent to the consignors.

Generally, the handling in transit was satisfactory. The consignments were loaded in clean vehicles, and no case came under observation of butter having been placed, while in transit, in proximity to any traffic which would be likely to cause contamination.

In January, 1918, the Food Controller made an Order—The Butter (Ireland) Order, 1918,—under which licences by the Controller would be required for the consigning or shipment of butter from Ireland. Export of butter was authorised as from the 12th April under licences issued by the Irish Butter Export Committee on behalf of the Ministry of Food, and all Irish butter exported to Great Britain had to be consigned to the Butter and Cheese Imports Committee, Ministry of Food.

In April and May complaints were received as to delay in the delivery of butter consigned to the Imports Committee. The delay appeared to be due to conditions produced by the War. Subsequently the position improved.

Special attention was given to the securing of expeditious conveyance for Irish butter traffic.

In June several boxes of butter which came under observation at one of the principal ports were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The weather was warm, and it appeared that unavoidable delay in shipment had occurred. The circumstances at the time were exceptional. Ordinarily, the arrangements for the expeditious despatch of perishable produce work satisfactorily, but it may occasionally happen that boxes of butter or fish are unavoid-

ably delayed at the port in warm weather. The provision of cold storage in proximity to the quays would provide a remedy, and the question of making adequate cold storage available is well worthy of consideration.

Representations were made to the Department in regard to an earlier delivery at Cork of consignments

DELIVERY OF of fresh butter forwarded from markets.
FRESH BUTTER AT It appeared from inquiry that the traffic
CORK. was sent by goods train, that wagons

containing butter and other perishable traffic got priority in unloading at the station, and that, having regard to the circumstances prevailing at the time, all practicable action was being taken to expedite delivery.

Cheese.

The traffic in cheese was fairly substantial. In some consignments which came under observation in the earlier part of the year the wood used in the construction of the crates was rather light for safe transit. Subsequently a decided improvement was noticed.

Eggs.

Much consideration was given, during the year, to the question

CASES AND as to the means to be adopted with a view
PACKING. to secure that consignments of eggs reach
the markets in good condition. In the
course of their visits to railway stations

and ports, the Department's Inspectors gave special attention to the condition and handling of cases of eggs. Some thousands of cases were observed and reported upon. In a large proportion of the cases thicker boards were used, the timber being comparatively free from defects and evenly cut, and increased care appeared to be exercised in the construction. So far as could be observed, the packing was more carefully done. While the shortage of suitable timber presented a difficulty to consignors, there seems little reason to doubt that recently traders generally have realised more clearly the need for sound cases and careful packing. Chief among the defects observed was over-wide spacing between boards forming the cases, the spaces being of sufficient width to admit of eggs being removed. Cases constructed of frail or unseasoned or otherwise unsuitable timber, and cases the boards of which had been insecurely fastened together also came under notice. Several reports as to the use of insufficient material in packing were received, eggs being sometimes visible through the spaces between boards in the cases. Cases in some consignments were found to be in a damaged condition when delivered at forwarding stations.

A few instances of the exposure of cases of eggs to rain when being conveyed to or lying at the Carrying Companies' premises, and of the up-ending or "walking" of cases on end by carters came under notice. Cases were found up-ended or in close proximity to malodorous hides. But taking into consideration the number of inspections made and the large volume of traffic that came under observation, the comparatively small number of adverse reports received goes to show that generally the handling was carefully done.

Investigations were made as to the conveyance of cases which were observed in transit to be leaking. As indication of breakage may not become apparent for some time after occurrence, it is sometimes difficult to ascertain where or under what circumstances the damage occurs.

Cases of eggs having been found in a damaged condition in wagons fitted with floor battens, a question as to the loading of cases of eggs in such wagons was raised. It appeared that cases placed on the floor of one of these wagons are, when cases are superimposed, liable to damage owing to oscillation resulting from the movement of the vehicle, especially during shunting operations, unless the cases are so placed as to rest on two of the battens. To obviate risk of damage much care is required in loading cases in these wagons.

In the Department's Seventeenth Annual General Report, it was mentioned, in connection with a settlement of claims in respect of Irish egg traffic sent to places in England, that the Department would take steps to secure that the Carrying Companies would be entitled to refuse to convey, at Company's Risk, Irish eggs packed in cases not complying with specifications to be laid down by the Department. Action was accordingly taken by the Department to fulfil this undertaking by the drafting of a special Bill, but difficulties in thus introducing legislation relating to the transit of one particular product being found insurmountable, the Department took steps with a view to achieving the object in view within the limits of existing legislation. Meantime the Companies gave notice in December, 1917, that on and after the 1st March, 1918, eggs would only be accepted for conveyance at Carrier's Risk provided they were contained in substantial wooden boxes or cases in which the eggs were efficiently and securely packed, and provided also each egg was placed in a separate compartment and efficiently and securely packed within its compartment. Protests were received as to the condition regarding separate compartments, and the

Department communicated with the Railway Authorities pointing out the objections to the limitation indicated in the Notice, and proposing that eggs packed in certain types of cases recommended by the Department be accepted for conveyance at Carrier's Risk—straw or wood-wool to be used as packing material. The operation of this notice was subsequently postponed to the 1st July, 1918. Special tests by the Department were meantime in course of progress, with a view to ascertain the comparative merit of cases as regards safety in transit.

A conference in regard to the packing of eggs was held in May, 1918, at the Offices of the Board of Trade,

EGG CASE London, and subsequently the Railway
CONFERENCES. Executive Committee agreed to postpone

further the operation of the notice, and to accept, experimentally, for a period of six months, for conveyance at Carrier's Risk, eggs packed in cases specified by the Department.

With a view to the general adoption of these cases, a meeting of representatives of Chambers of Commerce, Egg Shippers and Case-makers was held at the Department's Offices on the 28th June, 1918. After a full discussion, it was agreed that arrangements be made for bringing into general use as early as possible two of the cases specified by the Department—the 6hhd. divisible case and the 3hhd. case, straw or wood-wool being used as packing material; but it was urged that traders should be allowed a reasonable time within which to provide stocks of these cases. A proposal was accordingly made, and adopted, that the Railway Authorities should be asked to permit the then existing conditions as regards the acceptance of egg traffic at Carrier's Risk to continue until the end of September. The Railway Companies agreed to this proposal. The operation of the Notice was further postponed, mainly owing to the question of a special Government brand for approved egg-cases having been raised.

Dead Poultry.

Owing to interruptions in cross-Channel sailings towards the end of the year 1917, anxiety existed with

CHRISTMAS regard to the conveyance of poultry for
TRAFFIC. the Christmas markets in Great Britain,
and inquiries as to shipping facilities were

received. Early in December a suggestion was made to inquirers that consignments be forwarded as soon as practicable and arrangements made for cold storage.

Towards the end of November a suggestion was made to the Department that, in view of the prospective shortage of hampers for the conveyance of poultry traffic and the scarcity of timber, it would be to the advantage of shippers if they purchased "returned empties" available in their neighbourhood and utilised them for the traffic. The information obtained by the Department went to show that, up to about the middle of December, the hampers and cases available had been sufficient and that there was no reason to suppose that the demand for suitable receptacles would not continue to be met.

HAMPERS AND
CASES.

LIMITATION OF
WEIGHT OF
PACKAGES.

A railway regulation limiting to 112 lbs., with certain exceptions, the weight of each parcel or package which would be accepted, unaccompanied by a passenger, for conveyance to places in Great Britain by passenger train service, was made towards the end of the year 1916. It was, however, arranged as in the previous year, that packages of Christmas poultry weighing over 112 lbs., would, when desired, be carried by passenger train in Ireland, and by express goods train from cross-Channel ports to the principal centres.

Fresh Meat.

Comparatively large quantities of fresh meat came under notice in transit. Most of the consignments were intended for the London market.

The preparation of consignments was, on occasions, far from satisfactory. At times the canvas wrappers used to enclose the meat were soiled or unsound, or not sufficiently large for the purpose. In some cases due care was not

WRAPPERS,
CARTAGE.

exercised in the loading of consignments on carts used for conveying the traffic from consignors' premises. Communications regarding these matters were sent to the consignors.

Complaint was made as to the condition in which meat forwarded from Ireland sometimes reached the London market. When the meat was forwarded in hampers it appeared that

CONVEYANCE.

better results were obtained than when the meat was enclosed in canvas wrappers. The question of providing a sufficient supply of suitable receptacles in which the meat would be packed for conveyance well deserves the serious consideration of the Carrying Companies and the consignors. If meat wrapped in canvas is subjected to much handling in transit, it can

scarcely be hoped that it will present an inviting appearance on arrival at the markets.

Not allowing sufficient time for cooling and drying meat before despatch was regarded as contributing to the defective condition of consignments on arrival.

Fish.

Generally, consignments of fish were expeditiously conveyed from the principal fishing centres to the Irish ports. The interruptions in sailings caused no little anxiety in regard to the carriage of fresh fish from the ports, but the arrangements made by the Director of Cross-Channel Transportation operated effectively in meeting the difficult situation which arose from time to time.

At the request of the Director of Cross-Channel Transportation, the Irish Railway Executive Committee gave notice that on and from the 15th June, 1918, merchandise traffic from Ireland to Great Britain would only be accepted for conveyance subject to the condition that the traffic might, from time to time, be diverted from the route by which it was consigned. The diversion would only be effected on the order of the Director of Cross-Channel Transportation. The arrangement which was intended to relieve congestion at ports and by Steamship routes had satisfactory results in the case of fish traffic.

Special attention was given by the Companies to securing expeditious conveyance of fish traffic from cross-Channel ports. On some occasions delay occurred in the conveyance of small consignments.

Fruit.

The arrangements for the conveyance of fruit worked satisfactorily.

In connection with the special effort which was made to secure a large supply of blackberries for jam-making purposes, the Department received a number of requests to assist in facilitating the conveyance of empty casks to collectors of the fruit. Action was taken and arrangements were made for the carriage of hundreds of the casks from several forwarding centres.

Grain and Potatoes.

As a result of the extension of the area under tillage there was a marked increase in the volume of traffic in grain and potatoes. The material in several of the sacks which came under notice was not strong enough for safe transit ;

SACKS.

there were holes in some of the sacks and the mouths of others were insecurely fastened. Communications were sent to the traders concerned. Difficulty was no doubt experienced in some cases in providing suitable sacks.

2.—TRANSIT OF FARMING REQUISITES.

As in the previous year, the Department kept in close touch with the Railway and Shipping Companies with a view to ensure that adequate facilities were provided for the carriage of agricultural machinery, implements, seeds, manures and spraying materials. Owing to conditions produced by the War, dislocation of traffic arrangements occurred from time to time, and consequently consignments which were ready for despatch or in the course of transit, met with some unavoidable delay. Sometimes it was found practicable to have consignments forwarded by routes other than those originally intended, and in this manner earlier delivery than would have otherwise been possible was secured.

CONVEYANCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	Officers temporarily located in Great Britain visited the premises of suppliers, and gave special attention to the despatch of consignments from forwarding stations and ports. Owing to the heavy demands for trucks, the prompt release, on arrival at the ports, of wagons conveying farming requisites was necessary. By taking full advantage of the shipping accommodation available, it was found practicable to meet, on the whole satisfactorily, the requirements of the traffic.
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MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS.	Over four hundred representations were received in regard to the carriage of agricultural machinery and implements. About 250 of these representations related to conveyance from places in England and Wales. The remainder were in connection with transit from Scotland or movement in Ireland, the numbers under these heads being nearly equal. Several of the cases had reference to the general question of improved facilities for this class of traffic from particular points or by certain routes. The representations related to agricultural tractors, tractor ploughs, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, corn drills, sprayers, potato diggers, potato sorters, harvesting machinery, winnowers, crushing and grinding mills, root cutters, oil and gas engines, etc. In addition, the Department dealt with close on one hundred representations which were received respecting the conveyance of various articles:—raw material for the manufacture of agri-
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cultural machinery and implements, drain tiles, timber, farm harness, fuel oil, fruit bottles, bee-keeping appliances, etc., etc.

On several occasions action was taken with a view to expedite the conveyance, by rail, of agricultural machinery for the carriage of which special trucks were required.

One hundred and seventy-six representations regarding the carriage of seeds, manures and spraying SEEDS, MANURES AND SPRAYING MATERIALS. materials were received. A hundred of these related to manures. The bulk of the representations referred to facilities for the conveyance of consignments from places in Great Britain. Suitable action was taken with the object of having the consignments reach their destination in due time.

Early removal of slag from the premises of Shipping Companies being necessary to ensure the conveyance, in due time, of the quantities available, the Department brought under the notice of importers the desirability of removing each consignment from the premises of the Shipping Company as soon as possible after arrival. Officers of the Department visited the ports, and whenever it was found that delay had occurred in taking delivery of the slag, the consignees were urged to make arrangements for immediate removal. In certain cases the Department communicated with the Railway Companies with a view to expedite the conveyance of slag from ports.

Through the co-operation of all concerned, large quantities of manures were made available for Irish farmers in 1918.

In the absence of Kainit, agricultural salt was in considerable demand by farmers, and the Department SALT. gave special attention to the making of arrangements for the carriage of supplies.

In view of the need for expeditious conveyance, during the Autumn and Winter, of empty sacks and rick covers, for which it was anticipated that there would be an increased demand owing to the extra tillage, a communication was sent to each Railway Company in Ireland, to ensure that consignments of this traffic would be promptly conveyed. SACKS AND RICK COVERS.

In connection with tillage operations, the condition of bridges giving access to certain lands was brought under the notice of the Department. The CONDITION OF BRIDGES. Department caused local inquiry to be made in these cases, and they communicated with the bodies responsible for the up-keep of

the bridges. In one case—a bridge over a river—the Department were informed that action had been taken with a view to the effecting of temporary repairs, pending the construction of a new bridge. A bridge over a railway was not considered sufficiently strong for heavy farm traffic, but the Company were not prepared to incur expenditure in strengthening it. It was claimed that the bridge was in good order and suitable for the loads for which it was designed.

3.—RAILWAY RATES.

Thirty-nine complaints as to charges for the conveyance of merchandise were received during the year. The complaints related to agricultural seed and machinery, butter, eggs, feeding stuff, fish, hay and straw, live stock, manure, oats, potatoes, poultry, spraying material, etc.

Six of the complaints related to the non-existence of through rates. Through rates were put into force in four cases. In one case it appeared that through bookings had been suspended owing to exceptional circumstances. The remaining case is receiving attention.

Nine of the complaints were to the effect that through rates in operation were high. Reduced rates were applied to the traffic in two cases. In four cases it appeared that the Companies concerned were not prepared to make reductions. The remaining cases are receiving attention.

Eleven complaints were that charges in respect of consignments of through traffic were excessive. In three cases refunds were arranged. In one case it seemed that in the existing circumstances there was no likelihood of a reduction. One complaint had apparently been made under a misapprehension. The other cases are receiving attention.

Ten complaints had reference to charges in respect of local traffic. In six cases the Companies arranged to make reductions. In one case a temporary rate was again put in force. In two cases the question of reductions was not favourably considered by the Companies. The remaining complaint did not appear to be well founded.

Two complaints regarding increases in rates were investigated.

One complaint related generally to the question of cheaper railway facilities for traffic from a particular county to other parts of Ireland. Apparently the county was at no disadvantage in the matter of railway rates as compared with other areas.

Inquiries were made respecting demurrage charges in two cases. The charges were reduced in one case.

Several notices of intention to increase rates were given within the year by Carrying Companies. In the majority of the cases it appeared that the revisions of the rates were due to higher expenses in connection with conveyance by sea. Higher cost of cartage and of transfer services, and an advance in an incidental charge were also specified as grounds for proposed increases.

At the instance of the Department, amendments were inserted in the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Bill. These amendments were intended to provide that information as to rates and charges be supplied to the Department, and that notice be given to the Department in regard to proposed increases in rates or charges. The Bill received the Royal Assent on the 21st November, 1918.

4.—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AS REGARDS BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE, AND MILK.

The duty of enforcing the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts rests primarily with the local authorities, i.e., the Councils of the thirty-three administrative counties and of the eleven boroughs. The Department are empowered, in relation to any matter which appears to them to affect the general interests of agriculture, to direct an officer to procure for analysis samples of any article of food, and they may act in default of a local authority, in any case in which they are of opinion that the local authority has failed to enforce any of the provisions of the Acts in relation to any article of food, and that the failure affects the general interest of agriculture.

The sampling under the Acts of certain articles of food imported into the United Kingdom is carried out by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

The number of samples of butter, margarine, cheese and milk, taken during the year ended 30th June, 1918, by Inspectors under the Acts in the counties, was 9,449. The number taken in the boroughs was 5,019. The number of prosecutions in

respect of samples taken in the counties was 445; convictions followed in 326 cases, and penalties amounting to £496 5s. were imposed. In respect of samples taken in the boroughs, there were 497 prosecutions, followed by 393 convictions. The penalties amounted to £922 16s. 2d.

Three samples of margarine-cheese were taken during the period—two in county Antrim and one in county Kildare. There were no prosecutions in respect of these samples. In the twelve months ended 30th June, 1917, the number of samples of butter, margarine, cheese, and milk taken by Inspectors under the Acts in the counties was 11,584. There were prosecutions in 608 cases, followed by 481 convictions, penalties amounting to £565 13s. 11d. having been imposed. In the boroughs during the same period 4,699 samples were taken; the number of prosecutions was 412; the number of convictions 360, and the penalties amounted to £619 7s. 7d.

Tables giving details as to samples taken by officers of the local authorities during the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1918, will be found at page 224 et seq. of the Appendices.

In the year ended the 30th June, 1918, the activity in sampling on behalf of the Department had necessarily to be reduced owing to the exceptional pressure of work which arose in connection with the transit of requisites for the purpose of the Compulsory Tillage Schemes. Samples for analysis were taken in three boroughs: Dublin, Cork and Limerick, and in nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Cork, Fermanagh, King's, Limerick, Queen's and Tipperary (N.R.). Ten samples of butter and three samples of margarine were taken in the boroughs, and 87 samples of butter were obtained in the counties. The thirty-seven samples were purchased at markets.

Three of the samples of butter were found to contain water in excess of 16 per cent., the percentages being 20·3, 20·7, and 22·10. Proceedings in regard to these samples, which were taken at markets, were instituted by the local authorities; convictions resulted and penalties amounting to £4 19s. 6d. were imposed.

Prosecutions also took place in respect of the three samples of margarine. These samples were taken in consequence of complaints made to the Department. One of the samples was purchased at the premises of a trader in Dublin. The lump from which the sample was taken was not labelled "margarine," but the officer was informed by the trader that the

substance was margarine, and the sample was delivered in a wrapper marked "margarine." The sample was found on analysis to contain at least 40 per cent. of butter. The defendant was convicted for selling margarine containing more than 10 per cent. of butter-fat, and for exposing margarine for sale without being properly labelled. Fines of £4 and £1, respectively, were imposed. The local authority prosecuted.

The two other samples of margarine were obtained at the premises of a firm in Limerick. The Department's officer bought one of several rolls of a butter-like substance which had been placed on the counter of the shop, and also a sample taken from a lump of a butter-like substance which rested on a marble slab on which were printed the words "Pure Butter." No label marked "Margarine" was attached either to the rolls or the lump, and the samples were delivered in wrappers not marked "Margarine." The officer was informed at the time of purchase that both samples were margarine. One of the samples—the roll—was found to contain at least 40 per cent. of fats foreign to butter, and the other sample proved to be composed almost entirely of fats foreign to butter. The local authority instituted proceedings, and the defendant was fined £5, with 2s. costs, for exposing for sale margarine not properly labelled, and £5 and 1s., with 4s. costs, for delivering margarine in wrappers not marked "Margarine." The defendant appealed, and the fines of £5 were reduced each to £1.

On the 30th June, 1918, the number of registered butter factories stood at 287. The registered

REGISTRATION OF
BUTTER
FACTORIES.

factories are situated in 21 administrative counties and 6 boroughs. On the corresponding date in 1917 the number was 207. In the twelve months the registration of 84 factories was effected: 1 in the county borough of Cork, 2 in county Cavan, 25 in county Cork, and 6 in county Kerry, and 4 registrations were cancelled—the premises being situated in the county boroughs of Belfast and Cork, and the counties of Cork and Dublin. Of the fresh registrations, twenty-eight resulted from communications sent from these offices to local authorities consequent on reports received from the Department's inspectors. A table showing, as on the 30th June, 1918, the number and distribution of these premises will be found at page 228 of the Appendices.

Two hundred and eight visits were made by officers of the Department to registered butter factories

INSPECTION OF
BUTTER
FACTORIES.

in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1918, and 114 test samples of butter were obtained. Nineteen of these samples were found to contain moisture in excess of 16 per cent. It, however, appeared that in several cases the

butter sample had not been subjected to treatment in the factories.

In some cases in which shops formed part of premises in which butter was treated, it was observed that margarine was sold in the shops. Representations were made to occupiers, and in the greater number of cases dealings in margarine were discontinued. Special attention is being given to the matter.

BUTTER FACTORIES, EQUIPMENT, ETC.	The larger factories are, on the whole, well equipped. In several of the smaller factories there was room for much improvement in the appliances for the treatment of the butter, and suggestions as to the obtaining of hand-power apparatus were made. On subsequent visits, it was ascertained that 11 factories had acted on the suggestions. These factories are now suitably equipped, and there is reason to hope that improved equipment of a similar kind will soon be procured in other cases.
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Some factories must be regarded as merely adjuncts to shops. These places are poorly equipped, and the quantity of butter treated in them is small. In all likelihood the treatment of butter in several of these factories will cease, and only well-equipped factories situated centrally will remain.

The attention of the proprietors of certain butter factories was drawn to the need for improvement in the condition of the factories and on subsequent inspection, it was found that in the majority of cases improvements had been effected.

In some cases the business of a butter factory and the production of butter on the creamery system are carried on in the same premises. The utilisation of the same premises for this twofold purpose may, at times, be productive of some difficulty in regard to descriptions for the butter; and the Department would urge that, in all such cases, arrangements be made for carrying on the work of the factory in premises other than those in which creamery butter is made.

SUPPLY OF BUTTER AT FACTORIES.	It appeared that during the early months of 1918 the quantity of butter received and treated at butter factories was comparatively small. The shortage was attributed to the damage to the hay crop of the previous year, the severity of the winter and the scarcity of concentrated feeding stuffs for milch cows. Subsequently there were indications that the production would be up to the average of previous years, but these hopes were not realised owing to the retarded growth of grass in summer.
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On the 30th June, 1918, the premises registered as manu-
factories of margarine and margarine-
cheese numbered 5 and 1, respectively, the
numbers being the same as those for the
corresponding date in the previous year.
The number of premises registered for
wholesale dealings in margarine or mar-
garine-cheese was 264 on the 30th June,
1918, the number on the 30th June,
1917, being 241. Of the 23 additional
registrations, 18 were effected in Belfast.

The number of registrations in Dublin and Cork was each
increased by two, and in Limerick by one.

A table showing, as on the 30th June, 1918, the number and
distribution of these premises is given at page 227 of the Ap-
pendices.

Under the provisions of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907,

fancy or other descriptive names may not
be used in connection with margarine in
Ireland without the approval of the De-
partment. In the twelve months ended

the 30th June, 1918, the Department approved the names:
"Kingnut," "Peacock," and "White Peacock."

5.—THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

Attention was given during the inspections in butter fac-
tories to descriptions applied to butter which had been subjected
to treatment in the factories. In the case of premises which
are used both as butter factories and as creameries, it is only
by the exercise of much care that accuracy of description can
be ensured.

In some cases it appeared that blended butter had been filled
into boxes on which the words "Creamery Butter" appeared.
On attention being drawn to the matter, an undertaking was
given that the word "Creamery" would be planed off before
the consignments were despatched. It is strongly desirable
that in such cases the description "Creamery Butter" be
removed before the butter is placed in the boxes. Communica-
tions were sent to consignors in cases in which it appeared
that dairy butter had been forwarded in boxes marked "Cream-
ery Butter."

The question arose in two cases as to the use, for enclosing
factory butter, of wrappers marked in such a manner as would
indicate that the butter had not been blended or reworked.
Representations were made to the proprietors of the factories,
and in one case it was subsequently found that unmarked
wrappers were in use, and in the other case, the proprietor
stated that the use of the wrapper in question had been
discontinued.

Cartons on which the marking "Cream Butter" appeared were observed in two factories. It was pointed out to the proprietors that factory butter should not be forwarded in cartons so marked. The Department learned that the cartons had been removed from the factories.

Stencils bearing the words, "dairies," "creams," or "separators" were observed in certain factories. Attention was drawn to the matter, and the stencils were destroyed or removed from the factory premises, or a promise was given that they would be removed.

The scope of the investigations connected with the Merchandise Marks Acts was considerably reduced, owing to the volume of work which had to be performed in regard to the supply and transit of agricultural machinery and manures needed for the purpose of the Compulsory Tillage Schemes. It was not found practicable to continue during the year the usual activities of the Department in Great Britain in the matter of investigations in regard to descriptions affecting Irish agricultural products, but it is the intention of the Department to resume this important work as soon as circumstances permit.

6.—THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

During the period 1st October, 1917, to 30th September, 1918, the Department issued Orders exempting

EXEMPTION ORDERS.	Market Authorities from the obligation of providing and maintaining accommodation for weighing cattle at 81 fairs. A list of the fairs will be found at page 229 of the Appendices.
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DEPARTMENT'S STAFF AND THE WAR.

The Department regret to record that up to the date of this Report the fatal casualties among their officers and employees who joined H.M. Forces amount to twenty-four.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

HUGH T. BARRIE,

Vice-President.

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
 TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
 UPPER MERRION STREET,
 DUBLIN, 28th March, 1919.

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ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

Vote, Class II., 36, Department of Agriculture, &c., Ireland.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and of the services administered by the Department; and to provide for the payment of Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and under Sec. 15 (d & f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, Grants from the Development Fund, and an amount allocated from the Vote of Credit for Food Production, etc., Services.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1918.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Parliamentary Grant	143,777	0 0	Salaries, Wages and Allowances,	*121,822	0 6
Appropriations in Aid	426,496	0 0	Travelling, ...	20,245	18 7
Allocated from Vote of Credit	223,487	3 2	Special Services and incidental expenses, ...	12,002	17 7
			Collection of Agricultural and Trade Statistics, ...	7,615	2 8
			Grants in Aid, under Sec. 15 (d) and (f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, ...	37,000	0 0
			Special Grant for Food Production, etc., Services, ...	154,000	0 0
			Diseases of Animals—(Grants in Aid), ...	6,100	0 0
			Tuberculosis in Cattle, ...	—	
			Experiments in Tobacco Production, (from Development Fund), ...	4,890	13 9
			Forestry Operations, ...	5,892	2 6
			Afforestation; Purchase and Development of New Areas, (from Development Fund), ...	1,897	4 4
			Improvement of Horse Breeding—(Grant in Aid), including £1,500 (from Development Fund), ...	9,737	0 0
			Agricultural Research and Advisory Work—(Grant in Aid), (from Development Fund), ...	3,700	0 0
			Fishery Development, (from Development Fund), ...	281	16 4
			Veterinary Research Laboratory, (from Development Fund), ...	300	18 10
			Agricultural Wages Board	1,374	10 1
Total, ...	£393,760	3 2	Total, ...	£393,760	3 2

*Including grants of £1,329, £300, and £117 from the Development Fund for central administrative expenses in connection with Afforestation, Agricultural Research and Advisory Work, and Fishery Development, respectively.

†The amount of Appropriations in Aid realised in excess of the amount estimated, viz., £2,392 16s. 6d., is to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

Vote, Class IV., 16, Science and Art, Ireland.

[Moneys voted by Parliament, including an Amount allocated from the Vote of Credit, to defray Expenses connected with the maintenance of the National Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, Royal College of Science, and Geological Survey of Ireland; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction, &c.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant 152,318 0 0	INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.
Appropriations in Aid *1,320 0 0	Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, . 39,189 8 2
Allocated from Vote of Credit . . . 4,614 11 1	Purchase of Specimens for Museum— (Grant in Aid), . . . 250 0 0
	Purchase of Books for National Library— (Grant in Aid), . . . 750 0 0
	Furniture, materials, &c., and fitting up of objects, . . . 546 15 2
	Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c.—(Grant in Aid), . 1,500 0 0
	Royal College of Science—Maintenance of Machinery, . . . 49 12 8
	Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations . 4,101 9 1
	School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c., . . . 271 11 11
	School of Art—Prizes, &c., . . . 508 15 2
	Botanic Gardens—Purchase of seeds, plants, books, timber and garden sundries, . . . 600 7 7
	Travelling, . . . 165 17 4
	Incidental Expenses, . . . 841 12 3
	SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART, &c.
	Annual Grants to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction, . . . 75,419 6 2
	Grants for Drawing and Manual In- struction in Miscellaneous Schools, . 1,876 13 10
	Grants for Day Secondary Schools, . 29,384 9 0
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND
	Salaries, Wages and Allowances, . 1,403 3 11
	Travelling, . . . 120 15 7
	Incidental Expenses, . . . 19 1 9
	Examinations in Courses of Instruction conducted in Technical Schools, . 692 11 6
Total . . . 4158,382 11 1	Total, . . . 4158,382 11 1

* The amount of appropriations in Aid realised in excess of the amount estimated, viz. £430 13s. 3d., is to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Balance on 1st April, 1917.	Receipts in 1917-1918.	Payments in 1917-1918.	Balance on 31st March, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobacco Growing Experiments (Grant in Aid Fund)	825 5 1	—	789 17 0	35 8 1
Development Fund Account, ...	3,090 9 1	12,343 3 5	*14,592 15 2	830 17 4
Fishing Vessels War Risk Insurance, ...	—	196 13 8	—	196 13 8
Staff Subscriptions to National War Bonds General, ...	—	34 0 0	—	34 0 0
	—	212 15 0	272 10 4	39 15 4
Total, ...	3,905 14 2	12,786 12 1	15,655 2 6	1,037 3 9

* Being £14,034 19s. 7d. transferred to the Parliamentary Grant Account (Appropriations in Aid) to meet the expenditure shown therein for Development Fund Services, and £557 15s. 7d. repaid to H.M. Treasury for credit of the Development Fund.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, SCIENCE AND ART.

	Balance on 1st April, 1917.	Receipts in 1917-1918.	Payments in 1917-1918.	Balance on 31st March, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund)	778 2 8	250 0 0	955 5 3	72 17 5
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund)	539 4 10	750 0 0	1,052 8 8	236 16 2
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund)	6,233 4 2	1,565 14 11	2,203 13 5	5,593 5 8
His Majesty's Stationery Office, ...	3 11 2	13 19 6	14 5 5	3 5 3
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions, ...	—	115 15 0	110 15 0	5 0 0
Examination fees—South Kensington, ...	—	10 14 0	10 14 0	—
Students' deposits—Royal College of Science, ...	88 13 9	31 0 0	14 0 0	105 13 9
National Museum—Murphy Bequest	6 14 0	359 7 10	351 5 9	14 16 1
General, ...	88 10 5	55 13 5	69 1 0	75 2 10
Total, ...	7,738 1 0	3,152 4 8	4,781 8 6	6,100 17 2

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING
Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL
PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the

RECEIPTS.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL CATTLE						
Balance on 1st April, 1917				10,182	3	4
Assessments on Local Authorities (57 & 58 Vict., cap. 57, s. 71)	13,973	7	6			
Proportion of Fines, Transferred from Parliamentary Vote in respect of part compensation for slaughter of Tuberculous Cattle		553	8	6		
				<u>14,533</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>
Total, ...				<u>24,715</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR				
Balance on 1st April, 1917				NIL.
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), for general expenses, ...	100	0	0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, for the costs of the execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), as respects Swine Fever, ...	6,000	0	0	
				<u>6,100</u> 0 0
Salvage of carcases of animals slaughtered in con- nection with Swine Fever, ...				140 13 0
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, section 73 (2)), ...				6,987 4 0
Total, ...				<u>13,227</u> 17 0

THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-
Year ended 31st March, 1918.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISEASES FUND (IRELAND).							
Recompments to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 72), ...		9,432	1	4			
Fees, ...		31	15	0			
Travelling Expenses, ...		92	0	10			
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...		205	14	3			
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)), .					9,682	0	5
					6,937	4	0
Balance on 31st March, 1918, ...					8,926	14	11
Total, ...					424,715	19	4
IRELAND (PART OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND).							
Salaries (including the pay of the Staff em- ployed in cleansing, disinfection, branding, &c.), ...		7,284	14	4			
Fees, ...		498	15	0			
Travelling Expenses, ...		1,455	5	4			
Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered in connection with Swine Fever, ...		3,348	10	3			
Miscellaneous (including the cost of requisites for cleansing and disinfection, and casual labour in killing, burying, branding and removal of animals, and other petty expenses), ...		640	12	1			
					13,227	17	0
Balance on 31st March, 1918—							NIL.
Total, ...					413,227	17	0

(Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the as regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction, together with Special Production Services; Agriculture and Technical Instruction

Account of NET RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in re-

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 50	RECEIPTS.			
		£	s.	d.
	Balance on 1st April, 1917, ...	48,095	19	0
	Parliamentary Grants:—			
15 (d.)	Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 60 and 61 Vict., c. 66, ...	12,000	0	0
15 (f.)	Sum representing the amount of expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such instruction given in Elementary National Schools, ...	6,000	0	0
—	Grant in Aid under Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, 9 Edw. VII. c. 42, ...	10,000	0	0
	Local Taxation (Ireland) Account:—			
15 (a.)	Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Quotations and Excess) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., c. 60, sec. 3, ...	75,000	0	0
—	Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 31, ...	5,000	0	0
15 (b.)	Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual sum payable, ...	70,000	0	0
15 (c.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—54 and 55 Vict., c. 48 s. 35 (5) (Loans Repayments, &c.), ...	11,312	11	2
—	Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited	3,346	9	4
—	Proceeds of Sale of Securities	33,613	11	6
—	Agricultural, &c., Loans (Repayments), ...	63,231	19	10
—	Malayan Agricultural Station, (Not)	209	5	3
—	Insurance of Live Stock, ...	7	13	10
—	Improvement of Horse Breeding (Grant in Aid from Development Fund £2,000, and from Parliamentary Vote £7,737)	9,737	0	0
—	Agricultural Research and Advisory Work (Grant in Aid from Development Fund), ...	3,700	0	0
—	Purchase of Machinery, &c., for Food Production—Transferred from Vote of Credit	33,000	0	0
—	Agriculture, &c., Improvement Loans—Transferred from Vote of Credit	98,109	0	0
—	Food Production Schemes in Counties—Transferred from Vote of Credit	15,000	0	0
—	Purchase of Seed Wheat, &c.—Transferred from Vote of Credit	2,000	0	0
—	Grant from Vote of Credit for extension of County Committees' Agricultural Schemes	25,000	0	0
—	Grant from Vote of Credit in respect of War Bonus to Agricultural and Technical Committees and the Department's Endowment Fund, Officers	10,600	0	0
	Total, ...	2598,134	0	11

FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except a, b, d, e, f), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Grants from the Vote of Credit for War Bonus and for Food (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., ch. 50, and other Acts.]

spect of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1918.

Section of Act 62 & 63 Vict., c. 50.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.		
		£	s.	d.
16-1 (b.)	Buildings, &c., Munster Institute, Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—			
16-1 (c.) I.	County Boroughs—			
	Interest 6½ per cent on accumulated balances paid to Dublin County Boroughs,	42,952	13	2
" (c.) II.	Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making inquiries and collecting, &c., information for the purpose of Technical Instruction,	397	0	8
—	Ireland Development Grant: Grant in Aid for the pur- pose of Technical Instruction,	40,595	16	11
—	Dunraven Scholarship Fund,	745	18	8
16-1 (d.)	Sea Fisheries,	25	1	0
16 (d.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 48 [Advances],	16,215	10	8
16-1 (e.)	Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office,	2,050	7	10
" (f.)	Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards,	451	0	2
16-1 (g.)	Suspense Account,	481	18	1
16-1 (p.)	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricul- tural Board—	591	16	0
	Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—			
	Agricultural Instruction:			
	Albert Agricultural College,	5,492	8	8
	Munster Institute,	1,842	5	3
	Athlone Agricultural Station,	870	0	6
	Glendalough Agricultural Station,	143	17	0
	Ulster Dairy School,	1,615	12	2
	North West Institute,	645	0	5
	Agricultural Schools and Classes,	2,878	7	4
	Royal College of Science,	349	3	3
	Itinerant Instruction,	8,006	3	11
	Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	1,181	5	0
	Forestry,	666	7	0
	Improvement of Horse Breeding,	10,123	19	6
	Improvement of Live Stock, other than Horses,	2,558	16	1
	Improvement of Dairy Cattle,	2,358	4	8
	Special Assistance to Shows and Agricultural Associations,	279	16	1
	Votes to County Committees:			
	Live Stock Schemes,	11,648	0	0
	Other Agricultural Schemes,	24,081	0	0
	Shows,	2,605	0	0
	General Administration,	4,984	1	4
	Improvement of Butter Industry,	4,717	19	1
	Agricultural, &c., Loans [Advances],	187,412	10	11
	Congested Districts Schemes,	17,469	13	2
	Flax Scheme,	3,609	8	3
	Special Investigations,	742	1	2
	Rural and other Industries,	2,327	18	8
	Inland Fisheries,	5,276	17	10
	Travelling of Members of Special Committees,	140	14	11
	Expenses in connection with Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Merchandise Marks and kindred Acts,	852	0	4
	Expenses in connection with Weeds and Agricultural Soeds Act, Destructive Insects and Pests and kindred Acts,	2,182	18	8
	Agricultural Research and Advisory Work,	5,875	5	3
	Marketing of Irish Produce,	1,329	16	4
	Purchase of Machinery, &c., re Food Production,	38,030	4	9
	Expenses in connection with Maintenance of Live Stock, Food Production Scheme in Counties,	18,955	14	7
	Purchase of Seed Wheat, &c., re Food Production,	2,914	2	11
	Miscellaneous Expenses,	5,502	19	2
	BALANCE ON 31st MARCH, 1918,	85,954	11	6
	Total,	608,134	0	11

*This sum includes the expenditure of a Grant of £7,940 from the Agricultural Board for Manual Instruction and the teaching of Domestic Economy in Rural Districts.

**DETAILS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1918.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cheese-making, ...	562 14 7	15 0 0	547 14 7
Horticulture, ...	70 13 4	—	70 13 4
Warbles in Cattle, . . .	87 1 6	108 0 0	20 18 6
Purchase of New Implements,	8 15 3	9 0 0	0 4 9
Short Courses of Instruction,	76 8 2	—	76 8 2
Sundry Experiments, . .	133 18 4	65 10 0	68 8 4
Total, ...	939 11 2	197 10 0	742 1 2

**DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1918.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Journal & Leaflets, Cookery Notes, Bee Manual, &c., .</i>	409 4 8	16 13 4	392 11 4
Technical and Clerical As- sistance, ...	4,433 19 5	426 2 1	4,007 17 4
Motor Service, ...	204 4 9	—	204 4 9
Erection of Notice Boards, carriage of leaflets, &c., .	14 4 9	—	14 4 9
Railway, &c., Rates inquiries, Travelling of candidates tes- ted for appointments, . .	301 18 3	—	301 18 3
Libraries, ...	156 1 11	—	156 1 11
Law Charges (execution of loan bonds, &c.), . . .	7 17 0	—	7 17 0
Employer's Liability In- surance, ...	37 2 1	—	37 2 1
Loan Fund Section, . . .	171 13 1	14 13 4	156 19 9
General, ...	489 1 8	329 12 5	159 9 3
	68 12 8	3 19 11	64 12 9
Total, ...	6,294 0 3	791 1 1	5,502 19 2

SUMMARY OF LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1918.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1917.		Loans issued in 1917-18.		Principal repaid in 1917-18.	Interest received in 1917-18.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1918.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bolls.	233	0,129 18 7	117	4,751 9 8	2,362 3 3	267 8 7	217	7,399 5 0
For the purchase of Bolls.	80	2,983 2 8	9	538 0 8	1,319 18 8	102 17 4	64	2,241 10 8
For the purchase of Bolls.	2	105 0 0	—	—	105 0 0	4 5 4	—	—
For the erection of Bolls.	531	4,360 10 4	—	—	1,152 15 2	132 4 5	421	3,215 15 2
For the purchase of Bolls.	1392	28,475 13 2	3813	109,187 10 0	11,764 0 4	990 12 19	4820	125,893 19 10
For the purchase of Bolls.	3	373 6 8	—	—	13 5 8	11 3 1	1	360 0 0
For the purchase of Bolls.	7	1,242 0 0	—	—	732 10 0	18 9 10	5	509 10 0
For the purchase of Bolls.	11	1,349 10 0	—	—	290 14 0	45 2 1	11	1,058 16 0
For the purchase of Bolls.	18	658 8 0	—	—	97 10 0	19 15 2	13	560 18 0
For the purchase of Bolls.	57	810 1 7	—	—	357 18 4	21 14 0	50	452 3 3
For the purchase of Bolls.	3	15 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 9 0	—	—
Total.	3337	46,511 11 0	3939	114,527 6 4	18,842 5 5	1,803 0 2	3678	162,191 17 11

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND LOANS:

Amount of Promissory Notes outstanding on 31st March, 1918, £24,421 13s. 3d., representing 178 loans.

BOLLS SOLD UNDER SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSUMED DESTROYED:

Maximum sum outstanding for 31 bolls sold, £1,194 0 0

reducible if certain conditions are complied with to 450 0 0

ADVANCE TO COMMITTEE OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 139 0 0

LOAN FOR EXPERIMENTS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION (Development Funds), 8,000 0 0

LOANS WRITTEN OFF AS IRRECOVERABLE IN THE YEAR:

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, £354 19 10

Agricultural, &c., Loans, 4 15 10

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES HELD ON 31st MARCH, 1918.

FUND FOR WHICH SECURITY IS HELD.

	Face Value	
	£ s. d.	
Local Loans Stock	25,000 0 0	Endowment
Guaranteed Land Stock 2½%	10,800 8 2	ditto.
Guaranteed 2½% Stock, 1903	38,593 19 1	ditto.
Consols	20,000 0 0	ditto.
Exchequer Bonds (1922)	100 0 0	National Museum—Murphy Bequest Account.
War Stock (1927-1947)	6,550 0 0	ditto ditto.
Total	<u>£109,850 7 3</u>	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

COUNCIL AND BOARDS, 1918.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1918.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

LEINSTER (36 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

Carlow.—Hanlon, Patrick, Grangeforth, Carlow.

Kavanagh, Right Hon. Walter M.M., P.C., J.P., D.L., Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.

Dublin.—Dunne, Michael, J.P., The Leas, Swords, Co. Dublin.

O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.

Kildare.—Minch, Matthew J., J.P., Clonfadda, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

Wolfe, George, J.P., Forenaughts, Naas, Co. Kildare.

Kilkenny.—Butler, John, J.P., Minauns, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.

Murphy, Michael J., J.P., Mount Brandon, Grniguenamansagh.

King's Co.—Horan, Michael J., J.P., Mile Tree House, Birr, King's County.

Moore, Mathew, Garr, Rhode, Edcnderry, King's County.

Longford.—Garahan, Hugh, J.P., Creevaghbeg, Ballymahon, Co. Longford.

Reynolds, Laurence H., J.P., Ballinaloe, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

Louth.—McCarthy, James, J.P., Glancarthy, Newfoundwell, Drogheda.

Murphy, Nicholas T., J.P., Hill of Rath, Drogheda.

Meath.—Everard, Colonel Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.

Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.

Queen's Co.—Conroy, James, Forrest House, Mountrath, Queen's Co.

MacMahon, James, J.P., Ballyroan, Abbeyfeix, Queen's Co.

Westmeath.—Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P., Currinstown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.

Downes, Robert, Russelstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.

Wexford.—Bolger, John, J.P., Ferns, Co. Wexford.

Doyle, Michael, The Cottage, Taggart, Co. Wexford.

Wicklow.—Carey, Patrick J., J.P., Tomnanierin, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow.

Cogan, Denis J., Ardloe, Cowper Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., J.P., D.L., M.P., Ballynastagh, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
 Farrell, James P., M.P., Longford.
 French, Peter, J.P., M.P., Bridgetown, Wexford.
 Field, William, M.P., Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
 Granard, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., Castle Forbes, Co. Longford.
 King, Nicholas B., J.P., Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk.
 Loftus, Major John E. B., J.P., D.L., Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny.
 Murphy, George F., J.P., The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
 O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas.
 Ronaldson, William R., J.P., Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
 Wallace, Hugh, 23 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

ULSTER (27 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Antrim*.—McCanee, J. S. F., J.P., D.L., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
 Patrick, Captain John, J.P., D.L., Dunminning, Glarryford, Co. Antrim.
Armagh.—McClure, Thomas A., J.P., Laurel Villa, Deans Bridge, Armagh.
 Sinton, Alfred H., Laurel Vale, Tandragee, Co. Armagh.
Cavan.—Cassidy, Anthony, J.P., Moneck, Blacklion, Co. Cavan.
 McKenna, T. P., J.P., Mullagh, Kells.
Donegal.—Callaghan, Francis, J.P., Castlebane, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
 Gallagher, Wm., J.P., Castlefinn, Co. Donegal.
Down.—Dickson, J. Hill, J.P., Ardmore, Ballygowan, Belfast.
 Sharman-Crawford, Col. R. G., J.P., D.L., M.P., Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.
Fermanagh.—Crumley, Patrick, J.P., D.L., M.P., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
 Porter, John Porter, J.P., D.L., Belleisle, Lisbellaw, Co. Fermanagh.
Londonderry.—Barrie, Hugh T., J.P., D.L., M.P., Manor House, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry.
 O'Neill, James E., Main Street, Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
Monaghan.—McKenna, Very Rev. Felix Canon, P.P., Castleblayney.
 Toal, Thomas, J.P., Smithboro', Monaghan.
Tyrone.—Montgomery, H. de F., J.P., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalkey, Co. Meath.
 Boyd, R. N., Carnall, Carnmonoy, Co. Antrim.
 Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
 Cowdy, Frederick C., Edonderry Lodge, Banbridge, Co. Down.
 Davison, Joseph, Bellaghy, Co. Londonderry.
 Gallagher, Edward, J.P., D.L., Ballycolman, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
 Holden, John, J.P., Prospect House, Carrickfergus.
 Macafee, Thomas, J.P., Curryslekan House, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.
 Sheils, Michael, J.P., Summerhill Park, Bangor, Co. Down.

MUNSTER (24 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Clare*.—Considine, Michael S., Doolin P.O., Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
 O'Regan, James, J.P., The Square, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.
- Cork*.—Barry, M. K., J.P., Newmarket, Co. Cork.
 Corcoran, Timothy, J.P., Leemount, Blarney Road, Cork.
 O'Gorman, David Leo, J.P., Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
 Sheehy, Timothy, J.P., Market Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- Kerry*.—Nolan, Michael J., J.P., Galey Bridge House, Newtownsandes,
 Co. Kerry.
 O'Shea, James, J.P., Gortahoonig, Muckcross, Killarney, Co.
 Kerry.
- Limerick*.—Bourke, John, Duxtown, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.
 Gubbins, William R., J.P., Cosh House, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
- Tipperary, N.R.*—Duggan, Thomas, J.P., The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris,
 Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
 Ryan, Hugh P., Roskeen, Drombane, Thurles.
- Tipperary, S.R.*—Molclair, Patrick, J.P., Ballinree House, Cashel.
 Slattery, Michael, J.P., Killerk, Lisronagh, Clonmel.
- Waterford*.—Power, Thomas, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
 Walsh, Matthias, J.P., Knocknacreeha, Carrick-on-Suir.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Cummins, Edmund, J.P., Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
 Dwyer, Joseph, J.P., Barnagree House, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
 Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House,
 Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- McDonald, Wm., Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
 Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L., Mount Trenchard, Foynes,
 Co. Limerick.
- O'Connell, Patrick, J.P., Killumney House, Owens, Cork.
 O'Mara, Stephen, Strand House, Limerick.
 Willington, James, J.P., St. Kieran's, Rathcabbín, Birr.

CONNACHT (15 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Galway*.—Conroy, Patrick D., J.P., Garafin, Rosmuck, Co. Galway.
 Lohan, John, Merlough, Ballinasloe.
- Leitrim*.—Flynn, Patrick, J.P., Carrick-on-Shannon.
 Manly, Rev. P. J., P.P., V.F., Ballinagar, Dromahair, Co.
 Leitrim.
- Mayo*.—Costello, P. J., J.P., Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam,
 Co. Galway.
 Morrin, Daniel, J.P., Foxford, Co. Mayo.
- Roscommon*.—Galvin, John, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
 MacGuire, James P., J.P., Ruskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
- Sligo*.—Harte, Bernard, J.P., Grange, Co. Sligo.
 O'Dowd, John, J.P., M.P., Dathi House, Bunninadden, Co. Sligo.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A., Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, R.S.O., Co.
 Leitrim.
- Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart., J.P., D.L., Lissadell, Sligo.

McDonogh, Martin, J.P., Galway.
 Mulligan, Rev. Philip J., P.P., Carracastle, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.
 Wallace, Robert P., J.P., Clonmorris, Drogheda, Co. Leitrim.

II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.)*

Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Appointed by the Department.
 Daly, Very Rev. James Canon, D.D., P.P., Lavagh, Ballymote, Co. Sligo.
Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.
 Downes, Robert, Russellstown, Mullingar. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Duggan, Thomas, J.P., The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
 Everard, Col. Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Farrell, James P., M.P., Longford. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Hayden, John P., M.P., Mullingar. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
 McCance, John S.F., J.P., D.L., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.
 McDonald, William, Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Appointed by the Department.
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*
 O'Farrell, John D., Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*

III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members.)*

Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalky, Co. Meath. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*
 Beattie, Andrew, J.P., D.L., 46 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Hackett, Most Rev. Bernard, D.D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lisnare, Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. *Appointed by Waterford County Borough Council.*
 Johnston, Sir John Barr, J.P., Crawford Square, Londonderry. *Appointed by Londonderry County Borough Council.*
 Kennedy, William, M.A., F.T.C.D., 6 Herbert Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Intermediate Education Board.*
 Long, E. J., J.P., Kyleglas, Limerick. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Macartney, William, J.P., Dunavan Private Road, Oldpark, Belfast.
Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.
 McClelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Mahon, Patrick V., 71 Summerhill, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*

* By Section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are *ex-officio* Members of the Board.

- Manly, Rev. P. J., P.P., V.F., Ballinagar, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim. *Appointed by the Department.*
- Meagher, Reginald T., Buona Vista, Killiney, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by Joint Committee of County Dublin Urban Districts.*
- Mercier, Alderman Samuel T., J.P., Mount Clifton, 89 Cliftonville Road, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
- Moore, Alderman W. J., J.P., Maureen Cottage, Andersonstown, Belfast. *Appointed by the Department.*
- O Ceallaigh, Seaghan T., 25 Rutland Square, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*
- O'Donovan, Alderman Philip, Castle Troy House, Limerick. *Appointed by Limerick County Borough Council.*
- O'Reilly, Very Rev. Thomas Canon, P.P., V.F., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*
- Sheehy, Timothy, J.P., Market Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
- Sisk, Richard, 2 Evergreen Villas, Evergreen Road, Cork. *Appointed by Cork County Borough Council.*
- Taylor, Alexander, 131A Donegall Street, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
- Thrift, William E., M.A., F.T.C.D., 80 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin. *Appointed by Commissioners of National Education.*

IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

(5 Members.)

- The Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Dublin, *Chairman Ex-officio.*
- [Vacant.] *Appointed by the Commissioners of National Education.*
- Kennedy, William, M.A., F.T.C.D., 6 Herbert Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Intermediate Education Board.*
- McClelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Board of Technical Instruction.*
- Gill, T. P., Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin. *Appointed by the Agricultural Board.*

AGRICULTURE APPENDICES.

RETURN showing the Number of Instructors, &c., employed in each County in connection with Agricultural Schemes during the year 1917-1918.

County.	Agriculture.	Poultry-keeping only.	Poultry-keeping and Butter-making.	Butter-making only.	Horticulture only.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping.	Bee-keeping only.
Antrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Armagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Carlow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cavan, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Clare, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Cork, . . .	5	-	3	1	-	4	-
Donegal, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Down, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
Dublin, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fermanagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Galway, . . .	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
Kerry, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Kildare, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kilkenny, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
King's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Leitrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Limerick, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Londonderry, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Longford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Louth, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mayo, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	2	-
Meath, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Monaghan, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
Queen's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Roscommon, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	2	-
Sligo, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tipperary (N.R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
" (S.R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tyrone, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Waterford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Westmeath, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wexford, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Wicklow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
	45	13	27	9	2	40	3

SUMMARY of Expenditure on AGRICULTURAL and LIVE STOCK
during the year ended

County.	Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.	Winter Agricultural Classes.	Scholarships	Poultry. Keeping	Butter- making.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	127 15 9	36 4 6	(a) 1,856 15 6	383 16 3	32 4 5	283 16 11
Armagh, . . .	249 14 8	64 4 10	—	310 3 10	—	471 19 11
Callow, . . .	78 19 8	—	—	(b) 219 13 11	14 15 11	163 16 5
Cavan, . . .	141 5 3	16 8 1	—	432 14 2	—	295 13 4
Clare, . . .	353 14 8	2 6 10	—	452 4 6	174 2 5	224 1 6
Cork, . . .	872 8 10	58 4 11	120 0 0	949 19 0	6 15 0	893 6 5
Donegal, . . .	64 12 1	97 19 0	139 10 0	552 0 0	96 0 5	178 14 1
Down, . . .	175 11 6	—	81 0 0	519 5 1	123 9 9	403 18 10
Dublin, . . .	56 11 4	—	—	191 7 9	—	183 14 3
Fermanagh, . . .	60 17 8	—	—	306 8 4	—	257 16 6
Galway, . . .	335 12 0	4 13 6	30 0 0	703 19 9	169 6 2	493 12 4
Kerry, . . .	394 9 10	11 15 6	60 0 0	(b) 852 8 7	12 11 7	237 5 5
Kildare, . . .	87 13 11	2 10 10	—	(b) 283 18 6	11 18 1	241 15 6
Kilkenny, . . .	105 0 2	7 10 8	20 0 0	(b) 358 10 7	—	222 1 8
King's, . . .	105 17 11	5 15 1	—	(b) 340 15 5	26 7 0	216 7 6
Leitrim, . . .	82 0 6	—	—	340 4 6	—	70 15 11
Limerick, . . .	371 9 0	7 5 11	—	380 6 4	—	348 16 4
Londonderry, . . .	73 10 10	32 19 2	70 10 0	378 0 3	197 10 2	186 11 4
Longford, . . .	74 13 6	—	—	(b) 301 16 7	—	202 1 1
Louth, . . .	58 18 11	—	—	368 0 3	182 11 3	188 10 11
Mayo, . . .	458 7 0	4 14 9	80 0 0	577 0 4	163 13 6	411 19 2
Meath, . . .	20 8 9	—	24 6 0	467 10 3	155 0 10	212 2 4
Monaghan, . . .	262 16 5	3 4 1	—	346 4 4	130 13 6	205 4 4
Queen's, . . .	80 17 1	3 8 6	—	(b) 312 11 6	—	166 8 12
Rosecommon, . . .	373 10 7	7 4 4	—	449 13 7	111 13 7	177 16 7
Sligo, . . .	98 19 1	—	—	346 5 7	—	188 12 1
Tipperary, N.R. . .	117 16 10	4 16 2	90 0 0	(b) 280 4 10	28 19 2	219 0 8
Tipperary, S.R. . .	175 1 4	35 17 0	115 0 0	(b) 308 8 11	—	213 19 1
Tyrone, . . .	127 0 10	29 15 8	55 12 2	(b) 398 1 3	26 1 9	296 5 7
Waterford, . . .	102 0 10	4 1 1	—	(b) 354 9 9	14 19 8	209 16 8
Westmeath, . . .	89 11 1	0 5 0	—	461 4 7	170 19 7	184 10 11
Wexford, . . .	118 3 1	8 5 5	—	398 8 7	133 0 1	307 16 8
Wicklow, . . .	114 6 7	—	—	(b) 289 18 4	16 15 6	212 17 8
Totals, . . .	6,009 17 3	449 8 10	2,742 13 8	13,616 19 5	2,005 11 5	8,493 8 1

(a) Upkeep of Antrim Agricultural School.

(b) Includes Butter-making.

(c) For purchase of Binders and Twine.

(d) Grants to Cow-Testing Associations.

(e) For Agricultural Overseer.

(f) Includes £21 17s. 8d. Grants to Cow-Testing Associations and £64 11s. 11d. Flax Scheme.

(g) Includes £15 for Cottage Dairy Prizes, 16s. for Trees for Cottagers, and £443 12s. 8d. Sheep Belt Scheme.

(h) Dairy Cattle Scheme.

SCHEMES by the various County Committees of Agriculture
1st March, 1918.

Cottages and Farm Prizes.	Live Stock.	Subsidies to Shows.	Miscellaneous Allocations.	General Administration.	Totals.	County.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
81 8 9	1,589 6 0	205 0 0	(c) 407 10 0	262 17 3	5,266 15 4	Antrim
—	469 0 0	15 18 8	(d) 15 0 0	417 12 2	2,013 13 10	Armagh
—	330 3 9	—	—	162 4 3	969 13 8	Carlow
235 11 2	746 0 0	178 15 0	(e) 77 4 2	474 2 0	2,897 13 2	Cavan
329 10 0	660 10 0	180 0 0	(f) 18 17 7	276 19 3	2,722 6 9	Clare
325 17 9	2,109 6 0	457 0 0	(g) 86 9 7	528 5 2	6,415 6 8	Cork
—	870 10 0	150 0 0	(h) 459 8 9	354 11 8	2,963 15 0	Donegal
—	1,658 13 11	165 0 0	(i) 39 12 10	423 16 0	3,590 7 11	Down
—	801 0 0	18 12 0	(j) 57 1 2	335 3 11	1,645 10 5	Dublin
—	548 15 0	5 0 0	—	144 15 9	1,323 12 9	Fermanagh
352 14 1	1,230 10 0	235 0 0	—	175 11 4	3,641 19 3	Galway
161 4 0	1,325 0 0	95 0 0	—	407 0 5	3,557 4 9	Kerry
165 15 8	497 0 0	144 0 0	(k) 18 16 1	376 7 1	1,810 15 2	Kildare
142 11 5	641 7 6	175 0 0	—	332 16 0	2,005 7 1	Kilkenny
—	558 0 0	50 0 0	—	374 11 6	1,677 13 11	King's
—	433 0 0	70 0 0	(l) 237 7 9	243 10 11	1,477 2 7	Leitrim
165 0 8	626 0 0	222 10 0	(m) 458 14 1	376 19 5	2,957 2 1	Limerick
166 11 5	838 18 10	111 15 0	—	390 16 7	2,889 3 5	Londonderry
—	395 0 0	—	(n) 550 12 0	194 10 7	1,718 13 9	Longford
—	413 0 0	5 0 0	—	229 1 11	1,436 3 2	Louth
216 9 11	942 0 0	75 0 0	(o) 75 0 3	340 3 6	3,338 10 10	Mayo
222 14 7	890 0 0	223 0 0	(p) 167 5 5	351 12 8	3,034 6 7	Meath
112 12 4	650 0 0	45 0 0	—	269 11 4	2,025 6 4	Monaghan
45 5 6	537 0 0	137 0 0	—	588 3 11	1,870 5 5	Queen's
130 8 2	546 0 0	218 0 0	(q) 84 7 9	385 14 8	2,484 9 3	Roscommon
97 15 8	577 0 0	115 0 0	(r) 61 16 5	283 3 9	1,768 12 7	Sligo
45 11 3	749 0 0	90 0 0	—	453 8 11	2,080 17 10	Tipperary, N.R.
194 11 11	977 0 0	205 0 0	—	529 0 1	2,755 18 5	Tipperary, S.R.
191 16 8	1,381 2 0	178 10 0	—	410 14 11	3,008 0 10	Tyrone
68 19 9	650 10 0	95 0 0	(s) 9 4 7	341 15 8	1,856 11 5	Waterford
180 11 10	679 0 0	67 10 0	(t) 78 3 4	411 3 6	2,328 19 10	Westmeath
75 10 6	1,000 0 0	113 0 0	(u) 61 19 5	226 12 3	2,448 16 1	Wexford
102 13 3	698 0 0	23 0 0	—	327 5 1	1,794 16 10	Wicklow
4,332 6 8	27,020 13 0	4,068 10 8	2,914 11 2	11,301 12 9	82,965 12 11	Totals

(f) Trees for Cottagers.

(g) Shelter Belt Scheme.

(h) Tillage Demonstrators.

(i) Includes £143 13s. 6d. for Sprayers, £94 18s. 6d. for Apple Tree Scheme, and £220 3s. 1d. for Tillage Demonstrators.

(j) Includes £235 12s. 6d. for Sprayer Loans and £255 for Special Bull Scheme.

(k) Includes £24 8s. 3d. for Tillage Demonstrators and £50 11s. 7d. for Sprayers.

(l) For Sprayers.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION APPENDICES.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED from LOCAL RATES; and the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED by the DEPARTMENT for the purposes of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION under LOCAL STATUTORY COMMITTEES. ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1917, to 31st July, 1918.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.						Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment		(a) Other Grants.		Total		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
LEINSTER.							
COUNTY CARLOW:							
Carlow Urban District,	454	5 7	215	17 3	670	2 10	296 0 0
COUNTY DUBLIN:							
Blackrock Urban District,	282	4 9	142	15 4	425	0 1	310 0 0
Dalkey " "	485	0 9	538	18 8	1,323	19 5	337 1 0
Kingstown " "	118	5 5	94	0 5	212	5 10	72 0 3
Pembroke " "	771	9 8	429	14 8	1,201	4 5	450 0 0
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District,	1,196	16 5	1,941	19 1	3,138	15 6	1,151 0 0
	1,109	18 0	1,361	9 3	2,471	7 3	780 13 3
DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 8,358	10 6	(c) 5,945	11 1	14,304	1 7	64,150 0 0
COUNTY KILBARR:							
Athy Urban District,	396	14 4	539	15 6	936	9 10	523 9 2
Naas " "							
COUNTY KILKENNY:							
Kilkenny Urban District,	638	11 7	1,254	13 4	1,893	4 11	630 0 6
KING'S COUNTY:							
Tullamore Urban District,	242	3 7	547	19 11	790	3 6	539 13 4
Birr " "	193	9 1	213	13 0	407	2 1	45 0 6
COUNTY LONGFORD:							
Granard Urban District,	296	12 3	203	14 4	500	6 7	139 16 8
Longford " "							
COUNTY LOUTH:							
Dundalk Urban District,	611	9 11	1,010	10 1	1,622	6 0	275 0 0
Drogheda " "	539	2 7	606	9 10	1,145	12 5	108 0 0
COUNTY MEATH:							
Kells Urban District,	360	3 3	563	9 11	923	13 2	350 1 0
Navan " "							
Trim " "							
QUEEN'S COUNTY:	348	16 3	320	11 11	678	8 2	400 0 0
COUNTY WESTMEATH:							
Athlone Urban District,	351	15 1	191	10 1	543	11 2	325 0 0
	356	13 10	280	3 4	637	17 2	50 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD:							
Enniscorthy Urban District,	230	1 7	118	8 11	348	10 6	400 0 0
New Ross " "	270	11 10	198	9 7	469	1 5	35 0 0
Wexford " "	375	2 10	173	8 9	548	11 7	33 0 0
	561	4 9	203	3 3	764	8 0	70 0 0
COUNTY WICKLOW:							
Arklow Urban District,	484	5 4	230	18 11	724	4 3	454 13 10
Wicklow " "							
Bray " "	322	14 2	301	3 4	623	17 6	120 0 0
Totals for Leinster,	19,256	3 5	17,902	1 0	37,149	5 2	12,241 9 11

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1917-18 not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1916-17 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in recoupment of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Aliotment holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1918.

(c) Includes £216 4s. 3d. paid directly to the Dublin Corporation Land Cultivation Committee, in recoupment of expenditure incurred in providing instruction for Aliotment holders.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment.	(a) Other Grants.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MUNSTER.				
COUNTY CLARE:				
Ennis Urban District,	645 5 1	940 2 7	1,285 7 8	395 15 10
Kilrush ..				
COUNTY CORK:				
Donaghrib Urban District,				
Ferryglade ..	1,429 11 3	1,739 9 5	3,168 0 8	2,390 9 19
Kinsale ..				
Macroom ..				
Mallow ..				
Midleton ..				
Skibbereen ..				
Youghal ..				
Queensdown ..	339 11 6	727 17 3	1,067 8 9	92 0 0
CORK COUNTY BOROUGH:	2,192 11 9	6,772 2 9	8,974 14 6	(b) 1,493 0 1
COUNTY KERRY:				
Glenties Urban District,	755 14 4	777 10 0	1,533 10 4	445 1 11
Lisdoon ..				
Trillick ..	595 16 7	1,230 4 0	1,737 0 7	134 11 11
COUNTY LIMERICK:	268 4 2	478 11 11	746 16 2	215 0 0
LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 1,056 5 5	1,844 7 8	2,900 13 1	(b) 303 0 11
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):				
Newry Urban District,	508 5 5	248 0 11	756 12 4	311 7 1
Templemore ..				
Thurles ..				
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):				
Carlow-on-Suir Urban District,	352 12 7	240 15 8	593 8 3	401 10 11
Cashel ..				
Clonmel ..	516 0 0	914 15 9	1,430 15 9	150 9 19
Tipperary Joint Urban and Rural District,	392 5 11	148 0 10	540 8 9	274 15 5
COUNTY WATERFORD:				
Duncarvan Urban District,	350 10 4	231 5 9	580 16 1	570 10 0
WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 753 2 10	1,492 0 2	2,155 12 0	(b) 192 17 0
Totals for Munster, .	9,985 17 3	17,390 5 8	27,322 2 11	7,283 10 9

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1917-18 not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1916-17 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in repayment of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Allotment holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1918.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment	(a) Other Grants.	Total	
ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM:				
Ballyclare Urban District,	348 15 11	863 7 9	1,232 3 8	544 9 8
Portrush " "				
Ballymena	457 1 0	1,514 12 1	2,001 13 1	137 1 0
Ballymoney Joint Urban and Rural District,	196 19 10	1,107 3 8	1,304 3 1	178 3 9
Carriekfergus Urban District,	198 11 5	254 2 11	452 14 4	60 12 6
Larne " "	357 15 10	550 4 10	908 0 8	154 9 0
Lisburn " "	824 3 9	734 3 4	1,258 7 1	242 18 0
BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 10,611 3 5	10,341 6 4	20,952 9 0	(b) 5,432 1 9
COUNTY ARMAGH:				
Armagh Urban District,	106 2 10	119 18 5	225 1 3	330 0 0
Lurgan " "	320 8 1	713 1 1	1,033 9 2	86 3 3
Portadown " "	(c) 540 1 0	(c) 614 6 7	1,154 7 7	112 8 8
	464 10 4	832 1 4	1,336 11 8	112 0 0
COUNTY CAVAN:				
Cavan Urban District,	220 0 5	580 15 6	786 15 11	238 13 4
Coothill " "				
Co. DOWN:				
Leitrim Urban District,	440 0 0	1,771 14 9	2,171 14 9	317 6 8
COUNTY DOW:				
Downpatrick Urban District	574 17 2	802 0 2	1,427 3 4	1,526 13 5
Newcastle " "				
Warrenpoint " "				
Banbridge " "	224 19 0	331 2 9	556 1 6	56 7 4
Bangor " "	338 6 8	243 14 3	582 0 9	837 12 8
Dromore " "	88 11 3	58 3 2	140 14 5	20 0 0
Holywood " "	182 15 4	170 0 5	352 15 9	56 12 8
Nearby " "	539 1 8	638 5 3	1,175 6 9	140 0 5
Newtownards " "	402 7 6	181 12 1	584 19 7	61 9 5
COUNTY FERMANAGH:				
Enniskillen Urban District,	312 3 4	306 10 6	618 10 10	509 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY:				
Lisnady Urban District,	388 4 0	725 18 7	1,114 2 7	458 14 2
Portadown " "				
Coleraine " "	382 11 6	630 0 3	1,012 11 9	108 0 0
LONDONDERRY COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 1,118 6 1	1,948 13 4	3,064 19 5	(b) 470 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN:				
Carriekmacross Urban District,	260 14 10	465 18 9	726 13 7	382 0 3
Castellany " "				
Glenties " "				
Monaghan " "				
COUNTY TYRONE:				
Cocktown Urban District,	724 1 7	1,437 15 8	2,101 17 3	335 11 0
Dungannon " "				
Omagh " "				
Strabane " "				
Totals for Ulster,	29,369 13 5	23,023 5 1	48,332 18 6	13,855 17 0

a) The attendance grants, payable in respect of the Session 1917-18, not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1916-17 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the same actually paid by the Department during the Session in recompense of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Aliement holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1918.

(c) Includes contributions of £21 13s. and £232 6s. 10d., respectively, towards the separate scheme for girls.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment	(a) Other Grants	Total	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONNACHT.				
COUNTY GALWAY :				
Ballinasloe Urban District,	439 7 4	1,082 8 2	1,501 15 6	935 2 0
Galway " "	665 1 7	517 18 2	1,182 10 9	236 0 8
COUNTY LEITRIM : . . .	198 18 6	587 15 9	785 14 3	200 0 0
COUNTY MAYO :				
Ballina Urban District,	548 12 6	708 19 5	1,257 11 11	429 13 7
Castlebar " "				
Westport " "				
COUNTY ROSCOMMON : . .	173 13 9	482 12 0	655 6 3	300 0 0
COUNTY SLIGO : . . .	85 14 0	559 16 1	645 10 1	220 0 0
Sligo Urban District, . .	535 1 10	908 5 10	1,441 7 8	—
Totals for Connacht, . .	2,640 9 6	4,895 15 11	7,435 5 5	2,320 16 3
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, . .	19,256 3 5	17,803 1 9	37,149 5 2	12,241 9 11
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, . .	9,985 17 3	17,396 5 8	27,382 2 11	7,283 10 9
TOTALS FOR ULSTER, . .	20,369 13 5	28,093 5 1	48,332 18 6	13,865 17 0
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT, . .	2,640 9 6	4,895 15 11	7,435 5 5	2,320 16 3
TOTALS FOR IRELAND, . .	52,198 3 7	68,118 8 5	120,318 12 0	35,701 13 11

(a) The attendance grants, payable in respect of the Session 1917-18, not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1916-17 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in recompense of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Aliotment holders.

LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, showing the Grants under the
by the Department in respect of Instruction given during the

		Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.								
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.								
School No.	Name of School.	Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.					Total.	Grant.	
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending (other) classes.			
LEINSTER.										
Co. CARLOW.										
6817	Carlton Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7125	Clonsilla Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7137	Hacketstown Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. DUBLIN.										
6142	Baharraig Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6174	Ballsbridge Masonic Girls' School, School of Housecraft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6611	Ballsbridge Technical School.	—	48	6	3	1	—	58	93 14	
6990	Blackrock Dominican Convent, Higher School of Domestic Economy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6748	Blackrock Municipal Technical School.	14	45	15	6	—	12	92	125 6	
6907	Cabra St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7073	Dalkey Technical School.	3	5	9	—	—	1	18	43 9	
8043	Donnybrook St. Mary's Dominican College, Child Hygiene Class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6123	Kingsdown Municipal Technical School.	—	49	15	10	2	4	80	151 7	
6996	Kilfarhamham Loretto Abbey, Teachers' Courses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6148	Kilshinnoe Municipal Technical Institute.	30	275	68	33	8	22	516	1,022 7	
6641	Kilscand: Pembroke Technical School.	—	64	27	17	7	—	115	363 1	
6543	Kilseries Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7156	Tecrorey Dublin School of Gardening.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. DUBLIN OF DUBLIN.										
6129	Alexandra College, School of Housecraft and Secretarial Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7211	British Red Cross Society (Dublin Branch) First Aid, etc., Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7161	Central Committee on Women's Employment Central Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6145	Christian Brothers' Training College, Marino.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6148	ditto ditto, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7050	Church of Ireland Training College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6010	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	50	828	213	17	21	96	1,355	3,452 2	
7075	College of Modern Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7017	Dental Hospital.	—	2	6	11	19	—	41	456 15	
7154	Dun Emer Industries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7154	Irish Needlework Industry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7220	Irish Women's Ambulance Association, First Aid, etc., Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7015	Lelaster College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7017	Marlborough Street Training College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7166	School of Market Gardening, Marino.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7013	Schools of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons.	—	106	87	39	15	—	238	1,207 11	
7251	Women's National Health Association, Child Hygiene Class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. KILDARE.										
4793	Athy Technical School.	2	45	18	10	4	11	90	211 14	
6448	Kildare Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7173	Monasterevan Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6152	Nans Technical School.	4	31	10	6	7	2	60	268 6	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II(a) of the Programme.							Total	Grant.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.								
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.					Teachers' training classes.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.				
LEINSTER—con.										
CO. KILKENNY:										
6515	Callan: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 8	
6529	Castlemaine: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7132	Garinishige: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6552	Johnstown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6597	Kilkenny: City Technical School.	18	15	7	2	—	8	66	76 18	
7126	Mooncoin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7179	Quinag: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6296	Thomastown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
KING'S COUNTY:										
6927	Banagher: Technical School.	13	42	—	—	—	—	55	92 0	
6599	Birr: Technical School.	7	71	8	—	—	16	96	197 10	
7174	Clonsilla: Technical School.	30	2	—	—	—	—	32	56 0	
6553	Clonsilla: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6603	Tullamore: Technical School.	24	48	16	—	—	3	96	169 15	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. LONGFORD.										
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. LOUTH:										
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	26	86	18	17	6	20	178	303 5	
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	27	71	62	7	2	19	178	318 3	
7663	Queens: St. Brigid's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. MEATH:										
7616	Navan: Leinster College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6924	Navan: Technical School.	2	34	3	3	—	5	43	43 1	
6963	Trim: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
QUEEN'S COUNTY:										
7162	Ballinacorney: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6287	Clonsilla: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6480	Dartmoor: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6470	Fairymount: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6917	Marionstown: Technical School.	4	23	3	—	—	3	33	58 17	
6166	Mountjoy: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. WESTMEATH:										
6576	Athlone: Technical School.	—	558	25	—	—	1	84	171 3	
6566	Moate: Convent of Mercy, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6866	Mullingar: Technical School.	6	35	3	—	—	1	45	67 8	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. WEXFORD:										
7166	Gloucester: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6329	Killeshock: Technical School.	19	34	6	7	1	1	70	126 2	
7116	Geary: Loreto Convent, School of Housecraft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6979	Kilmore: Convent of St. John of God, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6796	New Ross: Municipal Technical School.	15	19	4	3	—	3	41	61 16	
6733	Newtownbarr: St. Mary's Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7129	Wexford: Convent of Mercy Industrial School (Domestic Training Section).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	5	22	9	5	—	16	57	103 12	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. WICKLOW:										
6697	Arklow: Technical School.	12	29	7	—	—	1	49	61 8	
6437	Bray: Technical School.	10	18	6	—	—	—	43	74 12	
6792	Wicklow: Technical School.	2	19	4	5	—	—	28	37 8	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.		322	2,170	677	246	93	239	1,816	3,275 16	

A29. Classes—continued.

Open and available for business hours of the free market		Classes conducted under other conditions of the free market		Total Students enrolled in classes		Total Students enrolled in classes at other times		Total Students enrolled in classes at other times	
B-1	Class	Location of classes conducted	No. of classes	Class	Location of classes conducted	Total Students enrolled in classes	Total Students enrolled in classes at other times	Total Students enrolled in classes at other times	Total Students enrolled in classes at other times
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

		Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.							
School No.	Name of School.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Grant.	
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.				Total.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.			
MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE :									
7803	Carrigroholt : O'Curry College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	
6875	Ennis : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7140	Kilkee : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6757	Kilkee : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6878	Kilrush : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7141	Lahinch : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6942	Lisycross : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6030	Seaford : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6738	Shiloh : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— : Itinerant Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. CORK :									
6972	Ballincollig : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6797	Ballincollig : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7067	Ballingeary : Munster College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6854	Baltimore : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6898	Bandon : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6765	Bantry : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6922	Buttevant : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7163	Cahersiveen : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7170	Carrigroholt : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6790	Charleville : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7164	Cumshingaun : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6867	Clenahilly : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7166	Chin : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7166	Crookhaven : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6671	Doneraile : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6946	Drishane : Residential School of Domestic Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6064	Dunmanway : St. Mary's Convent of Charity, Art Class,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6064	Dunmanway : St. Mary's Convent of Charity, Teachers' Course,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6064	Dunmanway : St. Mary's Residential School of Domestic Training,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6612	Dunmanway : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6314	Ennis : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6348	Ferry : Loreto Convent, Teachers' Course,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6751	Ferry : Technical School,	—	5	4	3	1	5	56 7 1	
7066	Glandore : College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6421	Kanturk : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6329	Kildorrery : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6615	Kinsale : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6632	Macroom : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6384	Malton : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6763	Milford : Technical School,	—	7	—	1	—	3	26 2 1	
6524	Millstreet : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6763	Midleton : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6738	Newmarket : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6612	Passage West : Technical School,	—	0	1	3	—	10	22 17 1	
6612	Queenstown : Technical School,	15	40	14	4	—	73	162 14 1	
7133	Sherbourn : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6662	Skibbereen : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6610	Youghal : Technical School,	—	10	5	—	—	2	37 14 1	
—	— : Itinerant Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. DUBLIN or CORK :									
6613	Christian Bros. Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Teachers' Course,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6082A	Crawford Municipal School of Art,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6082B	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute,	97	855	122	83	2	21	1,355 14 1	
6953	Municipal School of Commerce,	99	130	70	15	13	1	1,048 17 4	
7089	Munster : College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. KERRY :									
6937	Abbeystown : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6254	Adfert : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7093	Caherdaniel : St. Columba's Gaelic College,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6149	Caherdaniel : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6661	Castlemaine : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7160	Castlemaine : Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7065	Diagh : College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

		Classes conducted under Section II.(a) of the Programme.								
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.								
School No.	Name of School.	Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Total.	Gratl.	
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending Ordinary Classes.			
MUNSTER—con.										
6656	Kilkenney: Technical School, ...	2	14	—	—	—	—	19	34	2
6678	Listowel: Technical School, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6662	Milltown: Technical Classes, ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	17	14
6671	Trillick: Central Technical School, ...	43	119	48	18	3	—	230	29	29
6668	Trillick Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	239	617
—	— Dispersant Instruction, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LIMERICK.										
6698	Abbeylands: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7115	Askeaton: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7229	Ballylandrea: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7142	Bottomstown: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6888	Burfi: St. Mary's Convent, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7120	Bragee: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7148	Castlemore: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7181	Croom: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7180	Dromcollogher: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7121	Kilmanagh: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7113	Kilmallock: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6824	Newcastle West: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7122	Palmerston: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7107	Rathfriland: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Dispersant Instruction, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ROSCOMMON OF LIMERICK.										
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6838	Municipal School of Art, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6039	Municipal Technical Institute, ...	61	100	14	7	9	40	320	437	11
Co. TIPPERARY.										
6617	Carriek-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy, Residential School of Domestic Training, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6617	Carriek-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6162	Carriek-on-Suir: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6147	Castell: Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6147	Castell: Presentation Convent, Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6882	Castell: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6850	Clomel: Central Technical School, ...	2	90	20	8	1	0	145	285	11
6973	Dundrum: Presentation Convent, Residential School of Domestic Training, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6637	Fethard: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6739	Glouch: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6206	Hoscon: Technical School, ...	3	12	4	—	—	—	20	37	5
6809	Templemore: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent Art Class, ...	—	17	3	—	—	—	20	93	15
7141	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, School of Housework, ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	93	15
6050	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6737	Thurles: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6020	Tipperary: Technical School, ...	1	19	—	2	—	—	24	16	11
—	— Dispersant Instruction (Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts), ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— (North Riding), ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— (South Riding), ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. WATKINSON.										
6832	Ballynacorney: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6890	Dungannon: Technical School, ...	7	4	—	—	—	1	12	18	19
6898	Limerick: Technical School, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	9	12
7061	Ring: College of Irish, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6810	Tramore: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Dispersant Instruction, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ROSCOMMON OF WATKINSON.										
6477	Central Technical Institute, ...	—	71	23	2	—	6	102	147	16
6477	Municipal School of Art, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6016	De La Salle Training College, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6716	Ursuline Convent: Higher School of Domestic Economy, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7018	Ursuline Convent: Teachers' Course, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER,		339	1,484	331	86	30	124	2,667	4,377	12 10

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

Classes conducted under Section II(a) of the Programme.									
School No.	Name of School.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Total	Grants.
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.						
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers' Training Course (Category C)		
ULSTER.									
CO. ANTRIM:									
7009	Antrim: Technical School.	13	31	14	5	13	3	98	206 12 8
7010	Ballyclare: Technical School.	14	81	17	11	5	2	130	321 12 4
6356	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	21	104	81	20	21	37	284	566 11 1
6350	Ballymoney: Technical School.	19	102	39	30	20	27	257	559 14 1
6645	Carrickfergus: Technical School.	20	42	19	4	—	4	89	162 7 7
6732	Larne: Technical School.	36	116	40	9	1	9	211	457 12 2
7093	Lisburn: Municipal Technical School.	23	140	40	22	—	11	278	594 15 4
7011	Portrush: Technical School.	—	21	11	3	11	5	51	112 10 11
7126	Rathlin: St. Malachy's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. DUBLIN OF BELFAST:									
7063	College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7037	Gaslie College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7139	Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6927	Municipal Technical Institute.	413	1,215	309	102	28	89	2,167	4,861 6 7
6927	Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6164	St. Dominic's High School, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7037	St. Kevin's College of Irish, Ballymacarrett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ARMAGH:									
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School.	23	119	65	11	13	16	232	594 5 1
6036	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's Art House.	—	2	—	2	—	4	8	9 2 1
7159	Bessbrook Technical School.	25	14	—	—	—	—	39	51 4 6
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Technical School.	20	53	10	9	4	11	112	275 13 20
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	25	54	22	7	3	7	120	320 5 4
6574	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	8	72	30	19	5	8	149	324 14 2
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. CAVAN:									
7151	Cavan: Technical School.	13	45	14	—	—	2	79	164 13 11
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. DOWRY:									
7396	Ballyshannon: Technical School.	10	41	19	8	—	2	60	146 17 3
7009	Broughshelly: Ulster College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7099	Letterkenny: Technical School.	8	57	18	12	—	2	97	221 15 7
7079	Letterkenny: Four Masters' College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. DOWN:									
4582	Banbridge: Municipal Technical School.	43	43	26	14	2	5	141	365 0 8
4587	Banbridge: Technical School.	7	64	15	5	3	14	108	233 2 2
7082	Banbridge: Technical School.	6	47	7	3	1	2	61	187 17 6
7037	Downpatrick: St. Brigid's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7065	Downpatrick: Technical School.	6	66	17	10	6	2	109	374 13 7
6935	Dromore: Technical School.	9	13	8	2	—	—	32	40 1 11
6572	Holywood: Technical School.	3	46	12	—	—	3	63	123 1 1
7103	Kilkeel: Technical School.	14	49	22	3	—	10	105	282 6 6
7071	Newcastle: Technical School.	2	32	10	2	—	—	53	62 14 6
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	21	154	32	9	10	18	224	565 16 10
6615	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School.	11	21	12	1	1	10	56	73 10 9
7093	Portlerry: Technical School.	3	43	28	4	—	4	82	194 13 13
6748	Warrenpoint: Technical School.	11	14	14	6	1	1	47	63 9 9
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. FERMANAGH:									
6872	Enniskillen: Technical School.	7	30	1	—	—	2	40	44 13 10
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

		Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.								
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.								
School No.	Name of School	Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Total.	Grant.	
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending ordinary classes.			
ULSTER—CON.										
Co. LONDONDERRY:										
6215	Coleraine: Municipal Technical School.	10	84	37	19	13	22	176	265	4
7077	Kilrea: Machine Embroidery School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6276	Lamavady: Technical School.	8	24	25	13	4	6	80	102	17
7050	Maghera: Machine Embroidery School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6263	Magherafelt: Technical School.	15	77	17	6	1	—	119	225	16
7046	Portadown: Technical School.	3	17	9	3	—	—	32	45	12
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. BENBROUGH or LONDONDERRY:										
6057	Municipal Technical School.	40	160	33	6	2	13	209	505	3
6017	Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6967	Northlands School of Housewifery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. MONAGHAN:										
7020	Carrickmacross: Technical School.	—	28	12	—	—	4	44	49	14
6121	Castletown: Technical School.	—	18	—	1	—	—	21	17	4
7015	Clones: Technical School.	—	33	10	—	—	—	43	54	11
7133	Monaghan: St. Dymphna's Industrial School, Domestic Training Section	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7010	Monaghan: Technical School.	—	23	8	—	—	—	31	48	4
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. TYRONE:										
6792	Carrickmore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6791	Cookstown: Technical School.	—	32	10	11	14	1	74	372	0
6581	Dunagannon: Technical School.	4	55	23	10	4	6	105	260	5
7091	Greenacres: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6782	Newtownstewart: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6707	Omagh: Technical School.	9	50	16	2	3	12	91	231	7
6708	Strabane: Technical School.	7	46	19	4	7	1	75	185	4
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR ULSTER.		645	3,500	1,205	421	205	387	6,732	15,167	11
CONNACHT.										
Co. GALWAY:										
6066	Ballinacree: Technical School.	25	60	23	3	—	—	117	225	11
6066	City of Galway Technical Institute.	38	79	10	3	—	23	150	334	11
6037	Galway: Dominican Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6075	Gort: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6381	Kilvarna: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6718	Loughrea: Convent of Mercy Industrial School, Domestic Training Section	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7049	Sráidéal: Connacht College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7171	Woodford: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LESTER:										
6405	Ballinacree: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6797	Carrick-on-Shannon: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7167	Dromahaire: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6024	Dromahaire: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6026	Dromahaire: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6726	Managh: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. MAYO:										
6384	Ballina: Technical School.	0	62	—	—	—	—	62	77	2
6380	Castlebar: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7177	Charlton: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7178	Kilmore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7112	Kilmore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7113	Swinford: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7068	Terranure: Connacht College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6738	Westport: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SCHEDULE AND CLASSICS—continued.

Classes provided under Scheme II, District and Provincial.		Classes provided under other Schemes of the Department.		Total Students enrolled in District and Provincial Schemes of 1907-8.	Total No. of students enrolled in all the Schemes of 1907-8.	Total Open Schools.
No. of schools.	Open.	Number of Schools in which classes enrolled.	No. of students enrolled.	Open.	Total enrolled in District and Provincial Schemes of 1907-8.	Total enrolled in all the Schemes of 1907-8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	64 27 0	15	240 3 0	109	349 3 0	650
11	13 0 0	10	40 0 0	100	140 0 0	200
12	20 0 0	1	21 0 0	100	121 0 0	200
13	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
14	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
15	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
16	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
17	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
18	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
19	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
20	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
21	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
22	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
23	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
24	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
25	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
26	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
27	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
28	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
29	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
30	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
31	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
32	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
33	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
34	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
35	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
36	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
37	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
38	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
39	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
40	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
41	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
42	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
43	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
44	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
45	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
46	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
47	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
48	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
49	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
50	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
51	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
52	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
53	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
54	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
55	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
56	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
57	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
58	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
59	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
60	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
61	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
62	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
63	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
64	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
65	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
66	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
67	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
68	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
69	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
70	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
71	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
72	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
73	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
74	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
75	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
76	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
77	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
78	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
79	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
80	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
81	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
82	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
83	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
84	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
85	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
86	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
87	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
88	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
89	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
90	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
91	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
92	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
93	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
94	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
95	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
96	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
97	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
98	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
99	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200
100	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	100	110 0 0	200

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

LIST OF SCHOOLS.									
School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II, (a) of the Programme.							
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Total.	Grant.
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.						
1st yr.	2nd yr.		3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Students attending Introductory Courses.				
	CONNACHT--con.								
	Co. ROSCOMMON:							£ s. d.	
	Itinerant Instruction,								
	Co. SLEIGO:								
6429	Ballymote: Technical Classes,								
7132	Cliffoney: Technical Classes,								
6756	Grange: Technical Classes,								
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School,	12	60	28	2				
6868	Sligo: Ursuline Convent, Higher School of Domestic Economy					6	114	308 15 2	
	Itinerant Instruction,								
	TOTALS FOR CONNACHT,	82	267	72	8	29	458	840 0 1	
	TOTALS FOR LIMERICK,	392	2,179	677	240	93	239	3,816 9 375 19 6	
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER,	239	1,924	334	96	29	125	2,307 4,857 15 10	
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER,	616	2,560	1,595	421	268	387	5,732 12,147 11 6	
	TOTALS FOR CONNACHT,	82	267	72	8	29	458	840 0 1	
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND,	1,748	7,096	2,386	765	330	730	12,007 30 140 14 16	

SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—continued.

Classes conducted under Section II. (b) of the Programme.		Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.		Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committee of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid	Total Grant.	School No.
No. of Students.	Grant.	Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students.				
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
572	302 12 6	—	—	—	—	572	302 12 6
—	—	III.	15	88 0 3	—	15	88 0 3
—	—	III.	12	84 10 4	—	12	84 10 4
—	—	III.	15	89 8 9	—	15	89 8 9
78	29 18 4	III.	41	82 11 9	363	233	318 2 6
13	163 12 1	—	—	—	—	13	163 12 1
223	228 12 0	—	—	—	—	223	228 12 0
2,373	1,993 5 7	—	460	1,460 16 6	—	3,291	4,294 2 4
5,335	5,840 10 5	—	1,170	3,496 15 1	—	10,315	18,712 16 3
4,270	4,621 19 7	—	1,703	5,220 9 8	—	1,950	15,730 2 1
5,570	4,292 4 6	—	1,086	5,191 18 10	—	13,267	24,631 14 4
2,373	1,993 5 7	—	460	1,460 16 6	—	5,291	4,294 2 4
17,648	16,848 0 1	{ III. IV. V. VI.	2,642 314 884 678	7,025 19 0 2,160 0 11 5,459 1 6 1,724 18 2	—	34,973	63,358 16 0

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department of Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme (Experimental) Academic Year, 1st August, 1916—31st July, 1917.

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
LEINSTER.											
Co. CARLOW:											
6247	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent	11	0	3	3	£ s. d. 49 1 5	11	8	3	4	£ s. d. 10 6 3
6188	Bagenstown: St. Joseph's Classical School	9	8	3	—	27 0 7	9	8	—	—	5 12 7
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' School	20	15	5	—	54 15 9	20	15	—	—	9 15 7
6280	Carlow: Convent of Mercy	13	11	9	5	113 13 5	13	11	9	5	25 4 8
6250	Tullow: Bridgins Convent	21	13	8	9	126 0 6	21	13	—	—	10 4 4
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary	17	7	4	—	37 0 0	17	7	—	—	6 0 0
Co. DUBLIN											
6224	Ballbrigan: Loreto Convent	34	28	14	—	89 14 2	34	28	—	—	19 16 3
6174	Ballisbridge: Mascula Girls' School	9	13	—	—	20 19 4	9	13	—	—	4 2 6
6302	Blackrock College	67	81	25	15	237 8 9	67	81	—	—	27 2 2
6109	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Glas Hill	27	15	3	—	45 0 0	27	15	8	1	17 1 1
6343	Blackrock: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	22	11	6	—	115 12 8	22	11	6	—	22 27 15
6067	Cabra: St. Mary's Dominican Convent	11	11	—	—	22 14 11	11	11	—	—	7 2 7
6269	Castlemock: St. Vincent's College	44	21	20	0	143 0 4	44	21	—	—	26 6 9
6251	Clonsilla: Mascula Boys' School	30	19	14	—	118 13 11	30	19	—	—	11 12 0
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey	7	13	—	—	24 0 4	7	13	—	—	7 17 1
6008	Dunrybrook: St. Mary's Dominican College	15	6	20	—	54 0 8	15	6	—	—	3 15 1
6150	Elinstown: Christian Brothers' School	40	21	12	—	100 0 3	40	21	—	—	20 0 8
6338	Elinstown: Presentation Brothers' College	6	5	1	—	17 12 1	6	5	—	—	2 14 10
6132	Funtaba: St. Margaret's Hall	8	4	3	1	18 10 9	8	4	—	—	2 12 11
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey	15	20	11	—	74 2 2	15	20	—	—	11 6 10
6791	Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College	16	—	—	—	10 15 0	16	—	—	—	2 12 5
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College	8	4	8	—	25 7 0	8	4	5	—	9 5 1
6095	Rathmines College	19	8	5	—	52 0 2	19	8	—	—	4 0 1

III.

during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1917—31st March, 1918, in respect of Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, Domestic Economy) given during the

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY							
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	11	8	3	4	31 17 10	26	87 5 8	6247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	32 19 2	6188
15	9	—	—	7 15 8	—	—	—	—	—	43	72 2 1	8170
—	—	—	—	—	13	11	9	5	39 8 11	38	181 5 0	6260
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	25 16 0	51	164 18 10	6256
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	43 0 0	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7 4 0	75	116 14 5	6224
—	—	—	—	—	14	—	6	—	13 17 8	27	44 19 5	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	234 10 11	6093
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	1	14 14 0	57	76 15 1	6269
11	11	6	—	25 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	39	174 9 3	6863
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	7 16 1	31	37 13 7	6007
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	169 0 1	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	136 6 11	6281
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8 17 11	28	41 1 6	6198
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10 10 0	40	88 5 9	6008
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	129 0 11	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	26 8 11	6638
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	21 6 8	6132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	21 18 2	66	107 7 2	6996
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13 8 5	6791
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	34 13 7	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	56 8 3	6905

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Co. DUBLIN—(continued.)					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6026	Rathmines: Convent of St. Louis	11	10	—	—	30 17 8	11	10	—	—	7 7 4
6862	Hingwood: Pembroke Day Trades Preparatory School	30	12	6	—	126 9 11	30	12	6	—	61 3 2
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:										
6159	Alexandra College	—	—	20	6	43 13 1	—	—	—	—	—
6246	Alexandra School	32	32	—	—	86 0 8	32	32	—	—	10 11 4
6142	Belvedere College	36	39	20	5	148 4 0	33	39	—	—	14 17 8
6906	Bertrand Intermediate School for Girls	20	14	—	—	41 13 0	20	14	—	—	10 19 11
6271	Catholic University School,	19	13	2	—	43 0 6	19	13	—	—	6 11 3
6163	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street	50	39	8	—	140 10 9	50	39	—	—	26 5 7
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino	47	34	—	—	113 16 1	47	34	—	—	18 13 8
6120	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick Street	36	17	9	—	72 5 7	36	17	—	—	14 12 7
6150	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond Street	193	121	30	15	533 13 6	193	121	—	—	69 9 4
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sydenham Street	103	86	30	15	367 7 1	103	86	—	—	61 16 2
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland Row	63	53	14	—	143 13 2	38	33	—	—	21 9 5
6091	Diocesan Inter. and Commercial Sch. for Girls	23	19	—	—	50 13 4	23	19	—	—	13 13 6
6152	Diocesan School for Boys	24	14	11	—	81 13 0	24	14	—	—	7 13 1
6082	Dominican College, Eccles Street	60	48	21	10	166 14 0	60	48	—	—	23 13 1
6004	Kinn's Hospital	20	20	9	5	103 14 11	20	20	—	—	11 16 4
6045	Loreto College, St. Stephen's Green	41	35	14	2	153 5 6	41	35	—	—	26 10 2
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's Street	26	23	8	4	68 1 4	24	23	—	—	14 1 8
6168	Mountjoy School	48	51	12	28	230 2 9	43	51	—	—	21 11 2
6054	Rutland High School	16	13	2	—	41 17 7	14	13	1	—	11 2 8
6243	St. Andrew's College	47	54	20	6	243 1 8	47	54	20	6	24 11 0
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage	28	26	17	—	108 19 0	28	26	—	—	17 13 7
6157	The High School	37	35	14	10	154 4 11	37	35	9	—	21 1 11
6146	Wesley College	63	43	16	—	149 14 11	63	43	7	—	46 1 1
	Co. KILDARE										
6217	Abbey Christian Brothers' Schools	19	9	6	2	64 10 5	19	9	—	—	7 17 1
6325	Monasteraven Christian Brothers' Schools	16	12	—	—	33 3 3	16	12	—	—	6 11 1
6221	Nass Christian Brothers' Schools	21	14	9	—	87 4 1	21	14	—	—	16 4 1
6120	St. John's Clongowes Wood College	55	34	32	6	213 7 1	55	34	—	—	29 6 5

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.--continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	4	20 5 3	26	56 13 3	6020
10	12	8	—	40 11 5	—	—	—	—	—	48	336 4 4	6502
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	46 18 1	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	116 12 1	6296
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	103 1 5	6142
—	—	—	—	—	14	—	7	—	11 14 11	41	84 7 10	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	40 17 5	6271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	168 16 3	6182
47	34	—	—	24 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	81	116 15 9	6219
56	17	—	—	18 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	62	103 11 6	6130
136	—	—	—	46 6 16	—	—	—	—	—	370	649 2 0	6196
51	—	—	—	7 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	234	436 4 2	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	110 7 11	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	23 18 8	63	7 2 9	6091
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79 18 7	6152
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	9	33 2 0	150	229 16 1	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	115 11 3	6094
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	21 5 0	108	201 0 8	6065
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	3	8 10 4	61	90 13 4	6021
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	251 13 11	6168
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	53 0 0	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	267 12 8	6243
78	24	12	—	32 18 5	—	—	—	—	—	71	219 11 0	6116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	185 6 10	6127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	183 16 0	6146
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	72 7 8	6217
10	9	—	—	6 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	22	46 3 6	6325
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	97 8 4	6231
68	11	—	—	26 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	127	253 15 2	6139

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					Grant	DRAWING					Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants							
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year		2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
6364	Co. KILKENNY: Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	19	—	—	52 10 8	19	19	—	—	12 18 3		
6453	Greystbridge: Brigidine Convent	9	4	4	—	29 12 10	0	4	—	—	0 0 0		
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools	87	28	8	1	100 3 5	37	28	8	—	23 14 4		
6487	Kilkenny College	20	19	18	—	112 7 6	20	19	18	—	10 9 1		
6068	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent	15	8	—	—	41 1 11	18	8	—	—	10 13 11		
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College	11	15	6	6	53 10 8	11	15	—	—	6 14 8		
6709	Kilkenny: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	13	9	3	—	89 9 10	13	9	3	—	18 16 0		
6205	KING'S COUNTY: Birr: Presentation Brothers' Secondary	12	5	4	—	36 16 11	12	5	—	—	3 17 3		
6302	Portlincroft: Christian Brothers' Schools	12	12	—	—	36 8 4	12	12	4	—	10 13 15		
6349	(Roses): Mount St. Joseph's Abbey	22	26	16	—	102 13 5	22	26	—	—	9 9 2		
6228	Co. LONGFORD: Longford: St. Mel's College	10	19	14	8	30 0 9	15	19	—	—	6 19 1		
6103	Co. LOUTH: Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	19	10	1	83 9 0	19	19	—	—	11 8 1		
6098	Drogheda: Grammar School	8	2	1	2	17 12 10	8	2	—	—	2 9 1		
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools	39	23	10	—	96 0 9	39	23	—	—	14 1 11		
6350	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy	3	4	—	—	18 2 3	8	4	—	—	3 18 4		
7061	Dundalk: Day Trades Preparatory School	14	—	11	—	70 7 3	14	—	11	—	19 16 6		
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution	3	3	—	—	8 6 10	8	8	—	—	2 6 8		
6056	Dundalk: Ladies' School	9	7	0	3	44 17 1	9	7	—	—	4 15 1		
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College	41	18	20	10	112 10 11	41	18	—	—	10 12 7		
6108	Co. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	19	14	—	99 3 11	19	19	—	—	14 4 7		
6508	Nasau: Loreto Abbey	24	20	—	—	50 4 9	24	20	4	—	23 12 2		
6210	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Abberley: Brigidine Convent	8	6	1	1	36 16 3	8	5	2	—	7 8 8		
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools	23	19	11	1	95 1 9	23	19	—	—	12 3 5		
6859	Mountlith: Brigidine Convent	19	10	6	—	64 19 11	19	10	—	—	12 4 1		
6100	Mountlith: Patrician College	14	—	—	—	15 11 0	14	—	—	—	2 3 11		
7014	Co. WESTMEATH: Athlone: Garrow House School	9	9	—	—	23 7 3	9	9	4	1	10 7 3		
6011	Athlone: Ransleigh School	20	13	12	—	61 12 6	20	13	—	—	9 11 0		
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School	18	17	10	—	55 6 3	18	17	—	—	9 4 11		
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools	45	23	10	—	123 4 8	45	23	—	—	21 11 15		
6630	Mullingar: Loreto Convent	20	11	—	—	45 6 9	20	11	7	—	15 4 4		
6061	Mullingar: St. Finian's College	46	31	15	11	162 18 8	46	31	—	—	22 14 3		
7170	Multydharham: St. Louis' College	22	—	—	—	36 3 7	22	—	—	—	6 19 9		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
£ s. d.					£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
18	16	—	—	14 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	36	80 3 11	6304
—	—	—	—	—	9	4	4	—	19 0 6	17	64 1 10	6458
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	123 17 9	6059
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	142 7 7	6467
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4 19 2	50	58 12 0	6208
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	49 11 4	6135
13	9	3	—	29 19 10	—	—	—	—	—	35	129 4 5	6760
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	40 14 2	6205
3	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	29	50 4 2	6362
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	111 13 7	6840
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	66 19 9	6228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	64 18 2	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19 12 10	6098
18	13	8	—	16 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	12	126 15 9	6173
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	3	17 16 5	20	59 15 0	6359
14	—	9	—	21 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	25	171 5 0	7061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10 13 6	6089
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	49 12 2	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	123 3 0	6110
17	21	—	—	13 16 10	—	—	—	—	—	68	127 7 4	6195
—	—	—	—	—	20	13	—	8	34 6 1	56	106 3 1	6506
—	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	1	24 2 5	15	58 4 1	6310
19	16	—	—	11 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	54	119 0 5	6176
—	—	—	—	—	15	7	5	3	35 7 9	37	112 11 8	6359
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	17 16 11	6160
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	33 14 6	7014
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	71 3 5	6011
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	64 11 1	6215
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	144 13 9	6001
—	—	—	—	—	21	—	11	—	26 15 4	47	99 6 6	6536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	184 13 1	6561
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	42 3 5	7175

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants							Grant
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
15	—	—	—	5 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	59	103 13 9	6194
—	—	—	—	—	11	5	7	1	13 19 9	26	44 4 8	6249
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	55 0 11	6086
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	75 16 6	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15 9 6	6046
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 0 4	6054
—	—	—	—	—	21	13	6	2	21 6 3	42	122 5 1	6733
19	—	—	—	5 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	71	117 14 4	6341
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	1	8 11 2	59	89 15 3	6086
23	13	—	—	10 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	49	87 16 16	6379
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	20 4 8	6330
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	12 5 11	36	65 4 1	6022
32	217	44	—	279 10 7	198	73	187	77	511 4 6	5,489	10,502 14 9	—
19	—	—	—	5 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	59	118 5 11	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	30 10 7	6331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13 13 1	60	121 12 2	6043
15	7	—	—	6 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	36	64 6 9	6283
15	—	—	—	5 11 7	—	—	—	—	—	82	92 8 11	6095
—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	16 3 3	91	49 1 2	6012
—	—	—	—	—	4	9	6	—	12 17 0	19	35 8 4	6075
19	18	—	—	10 15 10	—	—	—	—	—	60	142 14 1	6286
—	—	—	—	—	12	9	9	—	25 4 4	31	94 6 6	6145
14	7	—	—	8 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	98	42 16 11	6040
39	—	—	—	14 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	49	114 8 11	6157
—	—	—	—	—	16	14	6	3	31 19 4	43	94 11 3	6308
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	167 19 6	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	14 9 11	26	46 16 9	6569
15	10	—	—	8 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	47	134 9 9	6131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19 2 3	6740
18	16	—	—	14 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	43	89 0 8	6110
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	15 5 9	34	57 16 3	6255

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Co. Cork (continued).					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6901	Queenstown: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	20	13	—	—	103 8 2	20	13	—	—	25 17 11
6981	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College	17	13	—	—	45 14 7	17	13	—	—	7 12 2
6742	Skibbereen: Intermediate and University School	5	2	—	—	6 7 10	5	2	—	—	1 2 2
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools	25	22	18	5	106 12 2	26	22	—	—	16 2 2
6017	Co. Down: Christian Brothers' College	31	45	31	6	179 12 6	31	45	—	—	29 19 0
7025	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	57	37	10	—	349 17 4	57	37	10	—	72 12 1
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount	95	69	48	—	293 1 0	95	69	—	—	59 6 0
6254	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay	41	18	—	—	72 1 6	41	18	—	—	12 10 6
6044	Grammar School	7	29	12	2	83 4 6	7	29	—	—	15 9 4
6031	High School	8	10	3	3	43 18 11	8	10	5	2	14 14 12
6050	Presentation Brothers' College	26	45	6	3	123 9 9	26	45	—	—	14 0 0
6077	Rochelle Seminary	22	19	—	—	54 4 1	22	19	5	1	20 2 10
6057	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle	40	16	—	—	76 10 10	40	16	17	6	29 19 6
6024	St. Vincent's Convent School	56	9	—	5	79 15 10	56	9	2	—	15 12 0
6128	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's	27	22	—	—	51 19 5	27	22	13	5	31 8 9
6151	Co. Kerry: Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	13	10	—	70 5 3	20	13	—	—	6 1 7
6046	Killarney: Loreto Convent	30	15	9	1	93 7 2	30	15	—	—	15 1 10
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary	18	16	12	—	59 9 11	18	16	—	—	6 17 9
6217	Lisacoveil: St. Michael's College	21	19	10	—	57 17 5	21	19	—	—	16 6 2
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools	38	37	10	—	143 13 9	38	37	—	—	20 9 2
6123	Trillick: Jeffers' Institute	19	5	5	—	46 15 4	19	5	—	—	6 16 8
7074	Trillick: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	17	11	—	—	66 12 11	17	11	—	—	12 4 8
6066	Trillick: Presentation Convent	10	10	—	—	21 7 0	10	10	—	—	3 7 12
6898	Co. Limerick: Bruff: St. Mary's Convent	55	20	—	—	55 13 5	35	20	0	—	16 17 2
6144	Hospital: Presentation Convent	20	19	—	—	67 0 2	20	19	—	—	15 4 10
6160	Co. Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools (Section I.)	54	42	29	—	205 5 1	54	42	—	—	32 13 2
6065	Christian Brothers' Schools (Section II.)	47	20	1	—	94 11 5	47	20	1	—	23 6 2
6323	Crescent College	19	15	10	—	47 6 2	19	15	—	—	6 2 2
6172	Laurel Hill Convent	18	31	—	—	55 17 3	18	31	—	—	16 17 9
6151	St. Munchin's College	23	21	11	6	79 4 1	23	21	—	—	10 10 6
6044	Villiers' Endowed Boys' School	5	7	3	—	19 13 9	6	7	—	—	2 2 11

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY											
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School				
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year								
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
20	13	—	—	41	2	2	—	—	—	—	33	179	8	8	6901	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	61	0	10	6981	
5	2	—	—	1	0	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	17	5	6742	
11	16	—	—	16	5	9	—	—	—	—	73	137	0	2	6326	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	14	—	—	12	0	0	—	—	—	—	189	200	12	6	6917	
18	37	19	—	125	6	8	—	—	—	—	104	547	10	1	7025	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	343	8	2	6013	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	84	12	0	6354	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	98	13	10	6844	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	68	13	10	5931	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	137	9	9	6056	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	15	3	49	88	2	2	6077
—	—	—	—	—	12	8	12	8	37	5	11	83	133	9	6	6957
—	—	—	—	—	38	—	3	—	31	5	6	78	128	18	4	8024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	63	8	2	6138	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	78	0	10	6154	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	168	0	0	6048	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	86	7	8	6241	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	98	8	8	6317	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	164	2	11	6179	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	53	6	1	6123	
17	11	—	—	25	9	3	—	—	—	—	26	104	6	10	7074	
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	5	5	6	20	45	0	5	8058
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	25	16	8	—	40	2	1	83	112	12	8	6898
—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	18	10	59	118	1	11	6144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	—	—	—	3	18	7	—	—	—	—	125	242	1	10	6160	
19	17	1	—	65	18	6	—	—	—	—	68	128	18	2	6885	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	53	10	11	6528	
—	—	—	—	—	26	—	16	6	68	7	7	70	131	2	7	6173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	89	14	7	6151	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	17	8	6644	

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAYS

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE										DRAWING			
No. of School	Name of School	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant		
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
Co. TIPPERARY :													
						£ s. d.							£ s. d.
6101	Carriel-on-Say: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	19	—	—	30 14 5	10	19	—	—			7 19
6101	Cashe: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	0	—	—	17 11 8	10	0	—	—			5 0
6147	Cashe: Presentation Convent	18	9	—	—	25 6 11	13	9	—	—			7 12 11
6203	Cashe: Rockwell College	37	16	15	1	73 18 9	37	16	—	—			12 11
6294	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's	4	9	3	—	20 10 11	4	9	—	—			3 10
6134	Clonmel: Christian Bros. Schools, SS. Peter & Paul	31	21	10	—	92 3 0	31	21	—	—			16 1 0
6079	Clonmel: Grammar School	3	0	4	—	31 18 6	3	0	—	—			1 13 11
6050	Clonmel: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	9	8	—	—	30 10 3	9	8	—	—			9 19
6220	Donagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	21	14	19	—	35 16 5	21	14	—	—			7 7
6106	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools	23	30	15	—	107 8 6	23	30	—	—			18 12
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent	13	12	—	—	50 4 2	13	12	—	—			17 4
6049	Thurles: Ursuline Convent	25	17	12	—	66 6 6	25	17	—	—			13 3
6163	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools	25	18	11	—	74 19 3	25	18	—	—			11 15 1
6301	Tipperary: Convent of Mercy	13	8	—	—	22 0 11	13	8	—	—			6 0
6360	Tipperary: Grammar School	8	6	4	—	19 12 7	8	6	—	—			8 14
Co. WATERFORD :													
6303	Cappoquin: Mount Melleray Seminary	13	13	—	—	35 12 9	13	13	—	—			7 2 0
6214	Drumcavan: Christian Brothers' Schools	22	17	13	—	94 15 7	22	17	—	—			8 11 9
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools	15	11	—	—	44 13 11	15	11	—	—			7 12 8
6251	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools	7	8	—	—	17 12 0	7	8	—	—			3 16 4
Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD :													
6031	Bishop For High School for Boys	8	11	0	—	39 7 7	8	11	—	—			5 11 4
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion	30	13	13	6	135 16 11	36	13	—	—			16 1 3
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark	20	18	7	2	78 17 3	20	18	—	—			15 2 1
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank	44	18	—	—	70 13 5	48	18	—	—			23 2 8
6051	Girls' High School	3	7	3	—	17 13 0	3	7	—	—			1 12 5
6012	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	15	4	—	—	50 3 0	15	4	—	—			11 6 0
6074	Newtown School	15	14	1	—	39 11 11	15	14	—	—			0 2 0
7023	Ursuline Convent	13	10	4	—	30 1 0	13	10	—	—			0 18 0
6100	Ursuline Convent, St. Anne's High School	8	—	—	—	7 1 6	8	—	—	—			1 15 1
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.		1,715	1,250	518	52	5,475 11 5	1,715	1,250	75	16	1,030 11 5		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants						
Grant				Grant						
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	13	—	—	0 17 7	—	—	—	—	29	34 11 5 6101
10	6	—	—	4 7 7	—	—	—	—	16	27 5 9 6361
—	—	—	—	—	13	9	5	2	22 7 5	29 55 5 3 6147
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	06	80 0 11 5308
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	24 12 11 6334
13	—	—	—	8 5 1	—	—	—	—	02	115 1 7 6134
1	6	—	—	3 9 10	—	—	—	—	13	37 2 2 6070
9	6	—	—	17 10 4	—	—	—	—	17	07 0 1 6030
19	9	—	—	8 4 5	—	—	—	—	54	104 8 0 6329
20	8	—	—	11 2 3	—	—	—	—	74	137 12 11 6106
—	—	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	30	03 10 0 6145
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	51 12 2 6069
23	—	—	—	9 2 10	—	—	—	—	55	95 13 11 6183
—	—	—	—	—	13	8	8	—	24 19 2	27 03 0 4 6301
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	23 7 0 6099
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	42 15 3 6805
18	5	—	—	7 7 2	—	—	—	—	52	110 14 5 6214
16	10	—	—	8 10 3	—	—	—	—	26	51 5 0 6204
7	8	—	—	4 2 11	—	—	—	—	15	20 16 0 6291
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	44 13 11 6631
32	—	—	—	8 4 0	—	—	—	—	73	180 2 7 8118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	04 0 4 6165
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	10	—	24 12 6	30 126 8 7 8054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19 10 1 6051
15	4	—	—	16 10 2	—	—	—	—	19	73 8 8 6012
12	10	—	—	8 11 2	—	—	—	—	30	57 5 8 6074
—	—	—	—	—	8	2	7	—	17 11 4	34 60 10 10 7033
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	5 9 2	14 14 9 5 6100
205	201	11	—	439 0 5	277	91	120	20	465 12 3	3,702 7,430 17 11

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING			
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	ULSTER.								
	Co. ANTRIM:					£ s. d.			£ s. d.
6796	Ballyclare: Intermediate School	22	2	—	—	27 1 6	23	2	3
6119	Ballymena Academy	87	43	22	4	260 6 2	87	43	—
7003	Ballymena: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	12	2	2	—	62 8 6	12	2	2
8244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School	23	16	4	—	76 4 5	23	13	3
6177	Brockfield: Friends' School	9	14	—	—	51 14 8	9	14	—
6199	Larne: Grammar School	9	15	8	5	70 16 7	0	15	—
3257	Larne: Intermediate School	7	3	—	—	14 7 10	7	3	2
6028	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary	9	5	—	—	518 2 9	9	5	3
6194	Lisburn: Intermediate School	10	15	10	—	66 7 10	10	15	—
6114	Lisburn: Friends' School	18	13	9	—	66 13 8	18	13	8
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:								
7048	Campbell College	22	22	12	5	120 16 6	22	22	—
6090	Christian Brothers' Schools	92	35	19	—	275 7 11	92	35	—
6035	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	60	40	20	—	454 14 11	60	40	20
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale Avenue	2	6	2	—	20 9 2	9	6	2
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect	17	17	—	—	42 19 4	17	17	5
6192	Mercantile College	74	38	6	—	177 13 1	74	38	—
6218	Methodist College	61	76	47	8	413 12 11	81	76	—
6034	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	95	30	—	—	623 19 8	96	50	—
6136	Princess Gardens School	21	5	2	5	47 12 11	21	5	2
6032	Royal Academical Institution	138	135	14	8	673 11 1	138	135	—
6047	Royal Academy	34	30	35	5	301 10 1	34	30	—
6164	St. Dominic's High School	45	34	—	—	66 16 8	45	34	—
6095	St. Malachy's College	57	39	19	—	167 19 7	57	39	—
6071	Victoria College	16	28	11	1	108 17 9	46	28	9
	Co. ARMAGH:								
6260	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	2	12	—	62 3 6	19	2	—
6035	Armagh: Royal School	16	14	7	—	41 15 8	16	14	—
6063	Lurgan College	8	9	5	3	89 3 10	5	9	—
6851	Portadown: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	12	1	—	2	52 17 10	12	4	2
6853	Portadown: Ladies' School	13	10	4	—	39 7 1	13	10	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants							Grant
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		£ s. d.	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	84 17 0	5790
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	309 0 10	6119
12	2	2	—	24 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	16	102 16 2	7093
7	10	—	—	8 6 10	15	7	6	2	20 9 5	53	122 0 10	6244
5	7	—	—	9 18 10	3	7	—	—	3 4 9	23	75 10 0	6177
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	73 4 8	6199
—	—	—	—	—	5	8	2	—	4 6 6	12	39 4 0	6257
—	—	—	—	—	9	6	2	—	12 11 2	19	41 0 8	6026
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	73 19 6	6194
1	11	3	—	9 13 6	9	5	—	—	11 14 4	40	114 19 5	6114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	137 14 0	7048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	309 18 7	6080
29	39	18	—	112 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	120	657 16 6	6085
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	28 6 6	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	61 14 11	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	296 12 0	6192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	35 18 9	235	483 18 7	6218
30	60	—	—	204 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	143	949 7 6	6284
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	62 1 7	6180
72	32	—	—	61 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	323	804 11 0	6032
—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	2 14 0	104	232 8 6	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6 3 4	80	123 1 3	6166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	193 19 10	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4 1 3	98	183 2 0	6071
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	58 9 1	6206
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	58 6 4	6055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	42 17 2	6063
23	6	—	—	15 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	13	65 7 6	6251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	48 11 7	6063

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

LIST OF DAY												
No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING					
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
	CO. CAYAN :					£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
6161	CAYAN: Royal School	12	11	3	—	38 4 8	12	11	—	—	5 17 0	
6124	CAYAN: St. Patrick's College	39	27	16	—	119 9 0	30	27	—	—	21 9 8	
6273	CO. DONEGAL: Letterkenny: Loreto Convent	12	12	6	3	62 16 3	12	12	—	—	9 12 2	
6367	Letterkenny: St. Eunan's College	26	23	12	—	106 13 3	23	23	—	—	11 17 1	
6462	Lifford: Prior Schools	23	16	13	—	63 15 6	23	10	—	—	15 2 2	
6367	Lifford: Royal School	6	9	5	—	36 19 10	6	9	5	—	11 14 2	
6663	CO. DOWRY: Banbridge: Academy	22	16	16	2	112 12 7	22	10	—	—	11 5 7	
6637	Bangor: Endowed School	21	12	5	—	51 18 2	21	18	—	—	10 9 2	
6316	Bangor: Glenola School	12	5	2	—	20 5 11	12	5	3	—	8 5 1	
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School	14	19	18	—	114 16 3	14	19	5	1	19 1 6	
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools	38	15	1	—	80 19 2	38	15	—	—	18 0 5	
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College	13	5	7	7	72 5 11	13	5	7	9	18 10 0	
6169	CO. FERMANAGH: Enniskillen: Portora Royal School	16	16	8	—	71 0 0	16	16	—	—	6 8 6	
6378	Enniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School	16	12	2	—	44 17 2	16	12	—	—	6 12 5	
6126	CO. LONGFORD: Coleraine: Academical Institution	41	29	7	—	163 10 3	41	29	—	—	14 1 4	
6126	Coleraine: The High School	17	11	11	3	73 13 2	17	11	8	3	20 17 4	
6895	Coleraine: Ursuline Convent	8	—	—	—	7 1 5	8	—	2	—	3 2 11	
6286	Lisnawilly: Beebank School	12	6	—	—	22 8 3	12	6	1	—	9 18 3	
6568	Masterafelt: Rainey Endowed School	20	23	5	—	71 12 10	20	23	5	—	20 16 0	
6060	CO. ROSCOMMON OF LONDON: Christian Brothers' School, Brown-of-the-Hill	31	20	—	—	104 9 3	31	20	5	—	34 2 1	
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	9	13	5	—	51 12 6	9	13	2	—	12 4 7	
6094	Forle College	33	37	18	5	141 19 7	33	37	—	—	21 6 4	
7030	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	31	18	6	—	180 10 8	31	18	8	—	44 9 9	
6160	St. Columba's College	35	13	10	5	97 17 11	33	13	—	—	13 3 11	
6073	St. Lurch's College	31	16	4	—	51 7 8	31	16	—	—	12 6 0	
6065	Victoria High School	20	34	18	14	275 6 3	39	31	14	10	58 8 10	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					Grant	No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants								
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Grant	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	44 2 5	6181
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	140 9 8	6124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11 5 8	34	82 15 1	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	118 15 4	6307
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	34 4 8	6062
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	50 16 0	6087
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	123 19 2	6098
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	62 7 5	6857
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	28 11 0	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	185 17 9	6075
15	7	—	—	17 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	34	116 11 9	6171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	91 4 11	6092
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	77 8 6	6109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	51 16 7	6578
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	134 11 7	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	94 10 7	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	10 4 4	6895
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	32 3 6	6286
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	92 0 4	6588
31	20	—	—	46 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	51	135 2 8	6058
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	5 17 11	30	72 15 0	6546
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	163 5 11	6094
21	18	8	—	58 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	47	229 16 5	7008
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	111 2 10	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	68 13 8	6072
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5 12 4	97	337 7 5	6288

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6643	Co. MONAGHAN: Carrickmacross: Patrician Brothers' Schools	4	10	1	—	10 10 2	4	10	—	—	4 0 0
6222	Carrickmacross: St. Louis' Convent	34	13	10	8	205 0 7	34	13	15	3	03 8 1
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School	7	6	2	—	14 4 11	7	6	—	—	2 17 4
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	16	—	—	93 4 2	14	16	—	—	16 6 11
6226	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent	39	21	10	10	248 15 3	39	21	—	—	21 15 8
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary	17	16	12	—	81 5 11	17	16	—	—	6 9 5
6322	Co. TROCKY: Cookstown Academy	11	11	3	—	60 15 11	11	11	—	—	6 15 16
6123	Cookstown: Ladies' School	8	11	5	4	40 13 4	8	11	5	4	17 5 2
6086	Dunannon: Girls' School	15	7	4	1	45 14 3	15	7	—	—	2 20 4
6231	Dunannon: Royal School	24	18	11	—	99 6 0	24	18	—	—	13 12 10
6090	Dunannon: St. Patrick's Academy	4	16	1	—	27 15 4	4	16	—	—	4 0 4
6676	Omagh Academy	12	13	5	5	93 1 0	12	13	—	—	12 7 9
6136	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	23	14	4	2	37 3 1	23	14	—	—	13 5 2
6082	Omagh: High School	3	12	4	1	33 10 3	3	12	2	3	9 13 8
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent	13	18	7	4	97 14 7	13	13	—	—	14 9 4
TOTALS FOR ULSTER.		1,841	1,351	612	116	7,355 12 3	1,841	1,351	151	49	1,438 18 0
CONNACHT.											
6619	Co. GALWAY: Bellinakee: St. Joseph's College	23	16	13	3	131 16 0	23	16	—	—	8 4 1
6307	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill	30	10	—	—	68 15 5	30	15	—	—	12 4 10
6242	Galway: Grammar School	12	11	5	2	62 4 9	12	11	—	—	4 10 8
6365	Galway: St. Ignace's College	35	20	3	—	74 6 4	35	20	—	—	12 3 8
6676	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary	19	17	9	—	40 6 0	19	17	—	—	5 6 3
7941	Galway: St. Mary's College	21	15	4	—	67 7 3	21	15	—	—	9 0 1
6220	Team: Christian Brothers' Schools	18	15	—	—	55 19 9	18	15	—	—	7 16 6
6227	Team: St. Jarlath's College	32	26	21	19	155 5 4	32	30	—	—	10 11 1
6396	Co. MAYO: Castlebar: St. Gerald's College	20	20	6	—	30 1 5	20	20	—	—	11 1 1
6203	ESTIMAGH: St. Louis' Convent	28	21	10	—	99 14 3	28	21	—	—	14 14 11
6275	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools	49	21	3	—	33 19 4	40	21	—	—	15 12 8
6246	Co. ROSCOMMON: Ballaghaderreen: Diocesan College	21	21	13	—	90 9 5	21	21	—	—	11 12 10

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
£ s. d.					£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	24 1 10	6643
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	22	12	86 12 3	92	345 0 11	6223
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	17 2 7	6213
14	16	—	—	11 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	30	121 0 10	6196
—	—	—	—	—	33	—	20	8	94 8 0	92	364 13 11	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	67 15 7	6073
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	47 13 9	6322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	64 0 6	6123
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	54 5 0	6036
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	112 19 7	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	52 1 4	6090
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	165 9 6	6276
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	160 8 3	6166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	43 3 11	6083
—	—	—	—	—	11	0	8	4	41 11 1	43	149 15 0	6211
106	210	29	—	571 2 4	167	40	101	32	349 5 2	4,027	10,214 10 11	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	119 14 1	6639
—	—	—	—	—	28	—	7	3	20 14 6	46	92 14 9	6067
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	57 1 5	6342
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	86 10 0	6305
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	65 13 2	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	66 7 3	7041
18	13	—	—	11 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	53	55 4 7	6220
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	165 16 5	6527
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	166 2 6	6996
—	—	—	—	—	17	15	10	16	73 9 0	70	167 16 4	6262
29	21	—	—	10 17 7	—	—	—	—	—	69	110 9 7	6276
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	110 2 3	6245

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					Grant	DRAWING					Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				1st Year		2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year								
	Co. Sligo:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
6899	Sligo: Grammar School, .	18	15	8	—	72 12 6	18	15	—	—	9 4 1		
6161	Sligo: Summerhill College,	30	30	23	7	176 18 11	39	30	—	—	14 3 3		
6018	Sligo: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School,	18	7	5	—	83 15 9	18	7	5	—	18 5 3		
1039	Sligo: The High School, .	16	16	—	—	33 6 4	16	16	—	—	8 9 6		
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent,	38	17	7	—	119 1 6	38	17	—	—	24 17 3		
	TOTALS FOR CONNACHT, .	429	395	143	32	1,447 15 6	429	395	5	—	199 8 1		
	Totals for Leitrim, . (36 Schools),	1,495	1,796	796	261	3,203 1 5	2,495	1,796	142	17	1,695 12 5		
	Totals for Munster, . (37 Schools),	1,715	1,250	513	92	3,475 11 5	1,715	1,250	75	16	1,030 13 10		
	Totals for Ulster, (76 Schools),	1,841	1,351	612	110	7,355 13 5	1,841	1,351	151	49	1,438 13 6		
	Totals for Connacht, . (17 Schools),	429	395	143	32	1,447 15 6	429	395	5	—	199 8 1		
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND, (266 Schools),	6,480	4,705	2,009	401	22,882 1 9	6,430	4,705	373	82	4,977 13 4		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY									
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year						
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	81 16 9	6899		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	183 2 8	6141		
15	7	5	—	39 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	27	141 8 4	6918		
—	—	—	—	—	16	8	5	—	15 2 4	31	36 13 2	7039		
—	—	—	—	—	19	15	—	—	17 17 1	62	132 16 3	6197		
56	43	5	—	61 10 3	80	38	22	19	127 2 11	931	1,323 17 0	—		
293	217	14	—	370 16 7	198	73	187	77	511 4 6	5,489	10,502 14 2	—		
269	261	11	—	489 0 5	277	91	136	26	466 12 3	3,762	7,436 17 11	—		
334	216	29	—	671 2 4	107	40	101	32	349 6 8	4,027	16,214 10 11	—		
55	43	5	—	61 10 3	80	38	22	19	127 2 11	931	1,323 17 0	—		
1,202	737	89	—	1,471 3 7	662	242	446	154	1,453 5 4	14,149	29,364 9 6	—		

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1917—31st March, 1918, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, (paid on average attendance of scholars.)		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6170	Co. CARLOW : Carlow : Christian Brothers' Schools	31.3.17	195	19 10 0	—	—	19 10 0
6166	Carlow : Convent of Mercy.	31.3.17	34	3 8 0	—	—	3 8 0
6284	Co. DUBLIN : Artane : Industrial School .	31.10.17	756	75 12 0	318	73 15 0	149 7 0
6150	Kingstown : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.17	213	21 10 0	—	—	21 10 0
6327	Monkstown : Carrigan Park Industrial School.	30.6.17	148	14 16 0	43	13 6 0	28 2 0
6366	Co. DUBLIN OF DUBLIN : Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis Street.	31.1.18	303	30 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	31.5.17	114	11 8 0	—	—	11 8 0
6346	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand Street.	30.4.17	213	21 10 0	23	6 8 0	27 18 0
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street.	31.5.17	294	29 8 0	—	—	29 8 0
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.3.17	290	29 18 0	—	—	29 18 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick Street.	31.5.17	256	19 4 0	—	—	19 4 0
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street.	30.4.17	347	34 14 0	29	10 5 10	44 19 10
6218	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole.	30.4.17	140	14 0 0	25	6 10 10	20 10 10
6329	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's Place.	30.4.17	254	25 8 0	24	6 15 2	32 3 2
6417	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge Street.	31.3.17	423	43 0 0	—	—	43 0 0
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland Row.	31.3.17	312	31 4 0	—	—	31 4 0
6165	O'Brien Institution, .	31.10.17	101	10 2 0	—	—	10 2 0
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage .	31.3.17	85	8 10 0	27	7 9 9	15 19 9
6217	Co. KILDARE : Athy : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.17	140	10 10 0	—	—	10 10 0
6340	Athy : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	31.5.17	31	3 2 0	—	—	3 2 0
6331	Kilcock : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.17	74	5 11 0	—	—	5 11 0
6325	Monasterevan : Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.18	71	5 6 6	—	—	5 6 6
6271	Nass : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.17	121	12 2 0	—	—	12 2 0
6384	Co. KILKENNY : Callan : Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.18	67	8 14 0	—	—	8 14 0
6059	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.18	168	15 12 0	—	—	15 12 0
6363	Co. KILKENNY : Portlington : Christian Brothers' Schools	31.12.17	98	9 16 0	—	—	9 16 0
6102	Co. LOUTH : Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate	31.10.17	142	14 4 0	—	—	14 4 0

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing (paid on average attendance of scholars.)		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.		
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1139	CO. LOUTH—(continued). Brookfield: Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	31.10.17	54	5 6 0	—	—	5 6 0	
1140	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.17	304	30 8 0	—	—	30 8 0	
1141	CO. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.17	114	6 11 0	—	—	6 11 0	
1142	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Marlborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.3.18	140	14 12 0	—	—	14 12 0	
1143	CO. WESTMEATH: Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.17	168	11 17 0	—	—	11 17 0	
1144	CO. WEXFORD: Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.17	214	(a) 17 7 9	—	—	17 7 9	
1145	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent.	31.3.17	0	(b) 2 15 0	—	—	2 15 0	
1146	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.18	108	8 2 0	—	—	8 2 0	
1147	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, George's Street.	31.1.18	110	8 5 0	—	—	8 5 0	
1148	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Joseph's.	31.1.18	200	20 12 0	—	—	20 12 0	
TOTALS FOR LENSER.			—	£ 877	654 15 3	369	174 10 7	779 5 10
MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE:								
1149	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.17	124	9 6 0	—	—	9 6 0	
1150	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.17	77	5 15 6	—	—	5 15 6	
1151	Elfrink: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.17	30	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	
CO. COCK.								
1152	Baltimore: Fishery School.	30.6.17	60	6 18 0	33	11 8 4	18 0 4	
1153	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.17	94	9 5 0	—	—	9 5 0	
1154	Glengilly: St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.9.17	84	8 8 0	—	—	8 8 0	
1155	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	61	4 11 6	—	—	4 11 6	
1156	Fennoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.18	185	18 10 0	—	—	18 10 0	
1157	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.18	202	20 4 0	—	—	20 4 0	
1158	Michelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.18	36	6 9 0	—	—	6 9 0	
1159	Upsett: Dunsfort Industrial School.	31.3.17	189	18 18 0	—	—	18 18 0	
1160	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.18	163	10 6 0	—	—	10 6 0	
CO. BOROUGH OF COCK:								
1161	Christian Brothers' Schools, Barnay Street.	31.5.17	167	16 14 0	—	—	16 14 0	
1162	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.17	007	60 14 0	—	—	60 14 0	
1163	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	31.5.17	201	20 2 0	—	—	20 2 0	
1164	Greenmount: Industrial School.	30.6.17	159	15 18 0	45	10 11 7	26 9 7	
CO. KERRY.								
1165	Bingle: Christian Brothers' School.	31.1.18	180	18 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	
1179	Tralee: Christian Brothers' School.	31.1.18	270	27 0 0	—	—	27 0 0	

(a) 13 months' Grant.

(b) 22 months' Grant.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, (paid on average attendance of scholars:		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4819	Co. KERRY—(continued). Trake: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.1.18	194	10 8 0	40	11 16 10	22 4 10
4824	Co. LIMERICK: Doon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.17	50	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
4825	Doon: District Industrial School.	30.9.17	130	13 0 0	—	—	13 0 0
4865	Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	30.11.17	137	13 14 0	—	—	13 14 0
4864	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.17	176	17 12 0	—	—	17 12 0
4863	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's.	30.11.17	124	12 8 0	—	—	12 8 0
5180	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton Street.	30.11.17	382	38 4 0	—	—	38 4 0
4836	Industrial School, Sexton Street.	30.11.17	154	15 8 0	47	16 1 10	31 9 10
4944	Co. TIFTERARY: Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.17	96	9 12 0	—	—	9 12 0
5101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Nicholas.	31.12.17	160	10 12 0	—	—	10 12 0
4990	Carrick-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy.	31.12.17	26	2 12 0	—	—	2 12 0
4901	Caswell: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	82	6 3 0	—	—	6 3 0
4994	Cloone: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.17	120	9 13 6	—	—	9 13 6
5134	Cloone: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter & Paul.	31.12.17	189	18 18 0	—	—	18 18 0
4934	Cloone: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.17	153	(c) 14 0 6	32	11 0 0	25 0 6
4929	Donagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	125	9 7 6	—	—	9 7 6
5106	Doon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.17	211	15 16 0	—	—	15 16 0
5133	Tippitery: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.17	96	9 12 0	—	—	9 12 0
5214	Co. WATERFORD: Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	169	12 13 6	—	—	12 13 6
5204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	90	6 18 0	—	—	6 18 0
5291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.4.17	82	(c) 7 12 2	—	—	7 12 2
5115	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD: Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St. Mary's.	28.2.17	284	(c) 20 4 4	—	—	20 4 4
5293	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	23.2.17	109	(c) 11 0 0	—	—	11 0 0
5292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	28.2.17	72	(c) 4 19 0	—	—	4 19 0
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.			—	6,397	197	61 7 7	492 17 5
ULSTER.							
4875	Co. BOROUGH OF ULSTER: Balmoral Industrial School.	31.5.17	282	28 4 0	95	25 17 0	54 1 0
4895	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.9.17	140	14 0 0	—	—	14 0 0
4880	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.9.17	166	10 12 0	—	—	10 12 0
4929	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.9.17	253	25 10 0	—	—	25 10 0
4930	Malone Protestant Reformatory.	31.8.17	111	11 2 0	87	27 3 7	43 4 7
7013	Milltown: St. Patrick's Industrial School.	31.8.17	140	14 0 0	41	17 1 2	31 1 2

(c) 11 months' Grant.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, (paid on average attendance of scholars).		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
426	Co. ARMAGH: Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.3.17	101	10 2 0	—	—	10 2 0
427	Co. DONEGAL: Killybegs: St. Columba's Industrial School.	31.3.17	122	12 4 0	48	39 18 3	52 2 5
428	Co. DUBLIN: Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.3.17	278	27 16 0	—	—	27 16 0
429	Co. DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Schools, Brew-of-the-Hill.	31.1.18	238	23 16 0	—	—	23 16 0
430	Co. MONAGHAN: Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.17	95	9 10 0	—	—	9 10 0
431	Co. TIRONE: Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.17	115	(7) 14 7 6	—	—	14 7 6
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,			—	2,043	267 3 0	271 119 19 2	327 2 8
CO. CONNACHT.							
432	Co. GALWAY: Galway: Salthill Industrial School.	30.1.17	203	20 0 0	70	28 10 7	48 16 7
433	Letterfrack: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.8.17	147	14 14 0	51	16 19 2	31 13 2
434	Tham: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.8.17	81	8 2 0	—	—	8 2 0
435	Co. MAYO: Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.17	128	12 16 0	—	—	12 16 0
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT.			—	359	55 18 0	121 45 0 9	101 7 0

(7) 15 months' Grant.

SUMMARY.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (37 Schools),	.	6,327	534	15 3	389	124	10 7	770	3 10			
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (42 Schools),	.	6,297	661	10 0	197	61	7 7	662	17 7			
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (12 Schools),	.	2,013	267	3 0	271	119	19 2	327	2 8			
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT (4 Schools),	.	359	55	18 0	121	45	0 9	101	7 0			
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (95 Schools),	.	15,026	1,519	0 9	678	351	7 1	1,870	13 10			

TABLE V.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

URBAN SCHEMES.

LIMERICK.

	Dublin.	Athlone.	Wex.	Blackrock.	Bray.	Dalkey.	Drishoda.	Enniscorthy.	Kingstown.	New Ross.	Pembroke.	Ballinacorney and Ballinacorney.	Wexford.	Total.
Number of individual students enrolled, Number enrolled in:—	3,367	140	181	310	225	114	431	171	492	131	416	1,300	233	7,619
Introductory Course Classes,	254	—	16	25	62	20	44	34	65	33	—	102	20	361
Commercial Classes (Including Languages Classes),	965	25	105	91	37	43	118	50	100	34	117	92	138	1,465
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes,	1,380	—	28	47	19	—	86	21	54	15	183	43	57	1,661
Handicraft Classes,	78	—	—	33	75	—	—	5	29	35	14	—	—	164
Domestic Science Classes,	613	55	41	102	32	55	226	48	163	34	161	403	44	1,461
Art Classes,	43	—	—	15	—	—	40	10	15	—	—	—	—	123
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sewing, Drawing, Thread Work, &c.,	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Pursuing Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	115	—	8	12	10	2	1	—	14	8	11	—	—	157
Carpenters and Car Builders,	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	303	—	5	20	5	—	28	13	4	2	68	—	28	449
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	132	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	148
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	115	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	120
Textile Industries—Designers Weavers, &c., Painters, Decorators, &c.,	32	—	2	2	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	11	—	54
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	32	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	43
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	33	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	44
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	73	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	49	—	12	3	8	—	13	14	8	12	11	20	—	137
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	217	—	12	12	2	—	32	—	18	13	18	136	9	337
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, As- surance, and Accountants' Offices,	94	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	19	4	24	160	—	244
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	39	—	2	2	1	2	11	2	3	15	1	9	19	81
Students (University, Law, Medical), Occupations not included in the above Classes,	47	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Boys just left School or College,	25	—	—	16	16	—	—	3	8	—	4	45	3	95
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	241	11	0	6	13	3	21	4	5	2	16	13	—	316
Total Number of Young Men,	3,820	26	71	108	43	37	129	40	129	73	200	229	74	4,536
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Pursuing Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.,	24	17	11	22	0	29	10	18	74	12	13	46	7	200
Building Trades,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ironworkers, Milliners, &c.,	37	2	2	0	14	3	31	13	11	8	4	7	—	116
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	37	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Factory Workers not included in above,	537	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	4	575
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	25	18	28	11	6	2	19	4	15	12	5	38	13	192
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.,	537	6	10	17	3	16	11	11	64	32	184	23	79	800
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	44	—	10	7	1	3	28	29	15	10	8	52	20	187
Occupations not included in above Classes,	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Girls just left School or College,	14	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	31	30	—	41	18	15	—	23	30	2	20	100	10	233
	310	41	—	68	13	11	336	17	133	—	67	308	48	1,401
Total Number of Young Women,	1,347	116	110	292	102	77	552	111	363	103	210	316	161	4,139
Total Number of Students,	3,507	140	181	310	225	114	431	171	492	131	416	1,300	233	7,619

TABLE V.—continued.
 URBAN SCHEMES—continued.
 MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Clonmel.	Queensdown.	Trillick.	Totals for Munster.	Galway.	Sligo.	Totals for Connaught.
Number of individual students enrolled.	9,195	760	495	252	226	559	4,433	318	273	591
Number enrolled in—										
Introductory Course Classes.	993	68	—	19	25	91	486	57	36	93
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	371	153	186	123	71	355	1,334	121	107	228
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	500	150	168	54	96	58	1,028	87	22	109
Handicraft Classes.	52	—	27	21	38	15	166	11	12	23
Domestic Science Classes.	467	249	160	33	196	1,277	74	51	125	125
Art Classes.	177	125	94	44	123	75	635	47	19	66
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making.	135	15	12	35	—	—	195	—	19	19
Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.										
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	—	10	10
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	65	22	7	8	3	115	15	7	7	25
Cook and Car Builders.	10	1	5	19	—	1	36	—	4	4
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	129	60	21	2	89	28	339	4	3	4
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	43	4	7	—	11	2	67	1	—	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	30	2	4	2	—	7	45	3	2	5
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	1	10	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	2
Hatters, Decorators, &c.	27	19	—	1	—	—	46	—	1	1
Barbers, Gashers, &c.	15	—	13	2	—	1	31	—	2	2
Indus Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	21	6	12	1	—	—	39	—	4	4
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	20	6	3	1	—	5	35	3	2	5
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	76	15	15	23	—	32	153	38	15	41
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	185	25	26	5	1	21	275	30	11	41
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	20	16	12	1	4	7	60	8	4	12
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	91	16	17	4	13	14	85	41	6	47
Students (University, Law, Medical).	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—
Persons not included in the above Classes.	121	35	38	13	25	29	253	10	8	18
Persons just left School or College.	26	5	—	—	—	11	43	1	3	4
Persons still in attendance at School or College.	61	11	—	—	—	1	73	—	—	—
No occupation stated.	102	11	29	4	2	25	173	12	5	17
Total Number of Young Men.	1,008	233	214	95	136	192	1,333	150	97	247
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	3	3	—	12	23	—	—	—
Domestic Servants.	15	6	27	6	4	12	92	19	13	32
Domestic, Milliners, &c.	43	14	6	—	1	—	66	6	8	14
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Workers not included in above.	7	3	—	—	—	1	11	—	2	2
Persons in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	30	24	—	35	—	—	89	—	1	1
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, &c.	114	15	91	10	2	38	215	9	9	18
Cooks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	173	32	51	8	15	48	334	16	23	39
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	50	47	57	19	18	16	207	38	24	73
Students (University, Medical).	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Persons not included in above Classes.	271	13	17	12	10	16	344	14	9	23
Persons just left School or College.	92	10	—	—	—	104	206	5	2	7
Persons still in attendance at School or College.	85	13	—	1	—	—	98	—	1	1
No occupation stated.	284	105	94	54	30	56	639	45	79	123
Total Number of Young Women.	1,193	417	281	162	80	367	2,500	162	181	343
Total Number of Students.	2,105	760	495	258	226	559	4,433	318	273	591

TABLE V.—continued.—URBAN

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Armagh.	Ballymena.	Ballymore.	Banbridge.	Bangor.	Carlisleburgh.	Coleraine.	Dromore.
Number of individual students enrolled.	6,419	838	382	494	332	217	217	217	276	64
Number enrolled in—										
Introductory Course Classes.	689	104	32	55	15	41	25	42	31	15
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	1,456	120	148	141	60	69	92	52	92	27
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	1,191	152	37	73	90	16	—	34	55	—
Handicraft Classes.	483	—	18	—	55	4	—	15	—	—
Domestic Science Classes.	1,836	151	102	181	159	77	59	37	66	44
Art Classes.	572	137	56	89	22	—	15	17	12	—
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	32	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Classes.	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	9	—	21	2	28	3	2	7	12	4
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	82	25	2	7	8	5	—	11	—	—
Coch and Car Builders.	22	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draftsmen, &c.	972	123	—	43	—	3	2	30	14	—
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	22	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	112	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	70	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	229	5	13	15	7	18	6	6	7	3
Painters, Decorators, &c.	51	5	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	45	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	72	8	1	2	1	—	4	1	3	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	337	43	22	27	18	7	9	10	8	—
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	698	23	10	17	7	12	8	14	4	—
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	126	8	6	12	4	4	5	4	1	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	71	28	12	12	12	—	5	3	7	—
Students (University, Law, Medical).	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	29	7	25	4	4	2	6	13	6	—
Boys just left School or College.	—	1	8	—	8	5	1	—	6	1
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	18	6	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
No occupation stated.	158	10	19	—	—	—	2	4	5	—
Total Number of Young Men.	3,153	306	147	148	102	62	52	112	84	26
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	6	—
Domestic Servants.	110	5	12	12	9	3	16	9	10	2
Printing Trades.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	153	12	21	19	18	13	2	5	8	5
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	166	30	30	35	19	51	—	10	4	10
Factory Workers not included in above.	545	57	3	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	212	26	25	25	27	10	14	9	11	7
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	369	64	15	52	10	23	13	16	17	12
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	210	67	32	35	35	24	17	7	22	4
Students (University, Medical).	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in above Classes.	135	2	3	4	20	20	1	24	27	10
Girls just left School or College.	—	1	24	38	25	11	13	—	62	3
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	35	9	1	6	—	—	2	1	8	7
No occupation stated.	923	106	48	57	—	—	88	11	12	—
Total Number of Young Women.	3,224	332	233	345	220	155	165	108	192	69
Total Number of Students.	6,419	638	382	494	322	217	217	217	276	84

SCHEMES—continued.—ULSTER.

Holywood.	Larne.	Lisburn.	Lurgan (Municipal Scheme).	Lurgan (Convent Scheme).	Newry.	Newtonards.	Portadown.	Totals for Ulster.	
81	432	562	502	102	410	175	377	11,987	Number of individual students enrolled.
—	51	82	64	30	43	11	41	1,386	Number enrolled in :—
27	116	141	165	60	143	54	142	3,126	Introductory Course Classes.
17	72	148	108	—	54	17	103	2,132	Commercial Classes (Including Language Classes).
—	26	—	—	—	27	—	—	633	Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.
56	80	148	905	80	23	89	80	3,553	Handicraft Classes.
11	80	43	—	13	30	11	19	864	Domestic Science Classes.
—	56	—	—	—	27	—	—	183	Art Classes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawing, Thread Work, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Classes.
9	10	20	16	—	4	—	3	143	OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.
2	7	18	6	—	15	1	10	206	Young Men.
—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	30	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
3	35	66	18	—	30	14	64	1,422	Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.
—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	27	Coch and Car Builders.
—	2	6	2	—	2	—	3	90	Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.
9	24	40	70	2	33	1	18	513	Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.
—	0	0	1	—	—	3	1	73	Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.
—	1	0	—	3	4	1	—	32	Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers &c.
4	11	—	4	—	8	—	—	121	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
24	23	10	8	—	7	7	14	577	Painters, Decorators, &c.
9	18	38	8	7	12	6	18	913	Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.
—	9	4	14	—	6	—	9	210	Clerks in Commercial Offices.
—	9	—	8	2	26	2	11	266	Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.
—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.
2	8	10	15	—	13	13	10	181	Students (University, Law, Medical).
—	24	8	10	—	—	—	—	72	Occupations not included in the above Classes.
—	—	8	3	3	9	—	1	33	Boys just left School or College.
—	—	8	2	—	—	1	28	237	Boys still in attendance at School or College.
29	106	267	190	25	178	40	191	5,346	No occupation stated.
3	9	22	27	—	—	—	—	130	Total Number of Young Men.
7	8	11	13	2	26	—	5	269	Young Women.
1	12	20	10	3	4	0	6	13	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
1	15	34	94	—	17	—	18	324	Domestic Servants.
—	16	44	—	106	7	43	—	324	Printing Trades.
—	3	28	7	—	1	—	8	384	Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.
1	19	16	90	12	18	12	6	473	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, Factory Workers not included in above.
12	28	33	34	4	47	93	33	1,612	Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.
4	22	94	15	20	17	2	19	593	Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.
—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	30	Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.
2	37	18	1	2	40	14	2	416	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.
—	29	24	26	—	—	3	—	253	Students (University, Medical).
19	29	12	48	8	48	—	2	131	Occupations not included in above Classes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	Girls just left School or College.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,327	Girls still in attendance at School or College.
62	237	296	303	167	232	126	136	6,631	No occupation stated.
81	432	562	502	102	410	175	377	11,997	Total Number of Young Women.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total Number of Students.

TABLE V.—continued,
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION,
LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	Kings County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Totals for Leinster.
Number of individual students enrolled, Number enrolled in:—	263	63	273	433	418	29	329	94	164	130	22	242	1,401
Introductory Course Classes,	—	—	39	21	151	—	56	—	14	—	—	—	250
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes),	129	39	160	225	149	—	119	45	127	23	22	30	1,002
Science (Pure and Applied and Mathematics Classes),	—	—	45	35	42	—	84	—	—	14	—	23	202
Handicraft Classes,	29	29	5	—	—	30	14	20	—	46	—	—	171
Domestic Science Classes,	61	—	40	65	190	—	30	30	24	60	—	37	461
Art Classes,	—	—	24	152	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	17	237
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
FARMER MEN.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	8	9	14	—	26	—	—	3	8	—	—	8	76
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	—	—	6	10	24	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	52
Coach and Car Builders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draftsmen, &c.,	8	—	1	5	1	—	55	—	—	1	—	14	79
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	6
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	2	23	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	30
Painters, Decorators, &c.,	10	—	1	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	13
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	8	—	7	1	6	—	14	1	—	—	—	1	37
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	10	—	6	6	23	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	57
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	6	—	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	8	—	17	61	32	—	16	—	13	1	3	23	116
Students (University, Law, Medical),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	10	17	70	1	8	—	16	5	1	7	—	17	101
Boys just left School or College,	4	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No occupation stated,	9	4	—	12	13	—	13	1	6	—	—	17	59
Total Number of Young Men,	86	39	141	99	181	—	103	41	38	64	3	102	622
YOUNG WOMEN.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	13	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	19
Domestic Servants,	24	—	16	10	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	54
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	38	—	5	18	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	65
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Workers not included in above,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sewing, Draw-Thread Work, &c.,	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	26	—	1	11	28	—	19	—	2	—	—	8	67
Girls, Cuddlers, Civil Servants, &c.,	13	—	18	13	22	—	16	—	5	—	—	14	79
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	6	3	31	37	40	—	34	5	34	2	13	27	167
Occupations not included in above Classes,	28	5	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Girls just left School or College,	13	—	2	—	12	—	20	—	7	31	—	3	76
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	—	11	—	—	11	—	24	15	—	—	—	27	78
No occupation stated,	16	10	77	83	30	—	48	19	21	—	—	50	287
Total Number of Young Women,	177	29	132	334	237	20	166	43	131	86	19	169	1,244
Total Number of Students,	263	63	273	433	418	29	329	94	164	130	22	242	2,435

TABLE V.—continued,
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued,
MUNSTER.

	Claro.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N. Riding)	Tipperary (S. Riding)	Tipperary (JL Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Totals for Munster.
Number of individual students enrolled,	293	1,642	374	90	213	67	317	185	3,186
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes,	—	18	37	—	35	—	—	—	132
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes),	243	434	77	69	134	22	14	38	1,500
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes,	—	154	7	—	17	—	17	16	205
Handicraft Classes,	—	582	42	—	48	23	34	71	803
Domestic Science Classes,	50	281	—	21	—	17	38	—	497
Art Classes,	—	227	36	—	—	—	—	—	300
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.,	5	74	31	—	37	—	—	37	147
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	5	192	1	—	5	—	5	10	130
Building Trades, including Workmen in Wood, &c.,	—	164	8	—	—	—	5	9	132
Cooch and Car Builders,	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	13
Engineers, Workmen in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	1	54	—	—	5	—	1	—	62
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	8
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Painters, Decorators, &c.,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	7
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	6
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	51
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	18	86	12	—	8	2	43	7	174
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	12	22	5	—	4	—	4	3	50
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	—	27	4	—	3	—	16	1	51
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	41	182	62	20	20	1	3	15	300
Students (University, Law, Medical),	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	—	49	15	—	9	13	26	53	165
Boys just left School or College,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	5	210	6	—	14	5	5	5	250
No occupation stated,	18	24	10	—	8	—	3	6	77
Total Number of Young Men,	99	889	136	26	79	28	121	114	1,502
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	29	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	57
Domestic Servants, &c.,	—	24	4	—	—	4	4	1	37
Printing Trades,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	—	16	2	—	—	—	7	—	25
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	9
Factory Workmen not included in above,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.,	—	65	31	—	37	—	—	—	133
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	28	120	5	—	5	—	20	—	182
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.,	1	23	1	—	3	—	14	—	42
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	91	223	130	43	47	22	22	44	622
Occupations not included in above Classes,	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Girls just left School or College,	—	23	2	—	4	—	8	8	45
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	6	26	—	—	12	—	43	—	94
No occupation stated,	44	183	22	21	29	4	66	13	413
Total Number of Young Women,	199	743	228	64	134	39	196	71	1,624
Total Number of Students,	296	1,612	374	90	213	67	317	185	3,186

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued
ULSTER.

	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
Number of individual students enrolled.	393	79	139	609	335	513	374	732	4,211
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes.	30	39	23	—	118	19	34	43	352
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	120	40	53	78	273	129	118	299	1,465
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	60	—	—	—	30	9	—	35	184
Handicraft Classes.	20	—	22	34	124	9	63	14	297
Domestic Science Classes.	221	—	37	170	377	55	815	14	1,290
Art Classes.	18	—	—	—	11	26	31	—	174
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	29	327	—	290	—	—	646
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	31	2	23	16	79	9	69	57	305
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	5	1	—	2	24	13	4	23	72
Coach and Car Builders.	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	12	—	—	—	8	2	—	12	35
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	7
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	26	44
Painters, Decorators, &c.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	11
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	3	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	42
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	13	1	6	23	43	13	49	75	229
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	22	—	—	9	5	2	—	—	69
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	8	2	—	18	—	2	13	47
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	6	—	1	1	8	3	6	4	32
Students (University, Law, Medical), Occupations not included in the above Classes.	—	10	7	11	54	—	13	1	89
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	3	2	85	1	—	8	97
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	14	9	—	2	7	3	8	13	54
No occupation stated.	21	3	—	3	35	—	2	—	58
Total Number of Young Men.	144	39	47	74	312	69	123	311	1,275
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	2	—	—	192	96	1	152	38	501
Domestic Servants.	14	—	5	32	63	13	6	2	193
Printer's Trades.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	15	2	5	10	24	7	4	13	96
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	17	21	—	—	2	—	1	—	40
Factory Workers not included in above.	21	4	—	—	4	—	—	3	31
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	19	—	29	22	2	290	—	—	369
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	13	—	5	8	36	14	11	14	179
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	—	9	8	44	25	12	22	130
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Occupations not included in above Classes.	14	—	—	24	41	26	26	27	237
Girls just left School or College.	—	7	9	31	40	10	4	35	161
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	—	—	59	43	46	41	—	6	219
No occupation stated.	138	4	—	97	11	8	165	41	292
Total Number of Young Women.	243	40	112	535	523	449	390	471	2,803
Total Number of Students.	382	79	139	609	835	513	374	732	4,211

TABLE V.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
CONNAGHT.

	Galway.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Totals for Connacht.
Number of individual students enrolled, . . .	178	84	567	159	45	1,633
Number enrolled in:—						
Introductory Course Classes, . . .	44	—	11	—	—	55
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes), . . .	73	84	299	159	45	660
Handicraft Classes, . . .	14	—	88	—	—	102
Domestic Science Classes, . . .	47	—	104	—	—	151
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c. . .	—	—	31	—	—	31
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.						
Young Men.						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . .	14	—	44	—	—	58
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c. . .	5	—	9	—	—	14
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c. . .	10	—	33	—	—	42
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . .	—	—	13	—	—	13
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices, . . .	9	—	1	—	—	10
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Occupations not included in the above Classes, . . .	9	43	41	36	17	136
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated, . . .	8	—	44	—	—	52
	9	—	23	—	—	32
Total Number of Young Men, . . .	62	48	207	65	17	399
Young Women.						
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c. . .	—	—	51	—	—	51
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c. . .	24	—	9	—	—	33
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c. . .	6	—	11	—	—	17
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Occupations not included in above Classes, . . .	36	36	84	94	23	169
Girls just left School or College, . . .	9	—	157	—	—	166
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
	41	—	60	—	—	61
Total Number of Young Women, . . .	116	36	369	94	23	634
Total Number of Students, . . .	178	84	567	159	45	1,633

TABLE V.—continued,
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION,
LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Deblin.	Kindara.	Kilkenny.	King's Co.	Longford.	Louth.	Monagh.	Queen's Co.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Totals for Leinster
<i>Young Men.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	942	19	30	—	22	50	31	31	51	48	31	—	622
Cow and Car Builders.	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Painters, Decorators, &c.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	38	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	50	5	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	61
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	43	—	—	—	—	3	10	2	—	2	3	8	69
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	19	2	—	—	—	19	30	4	1	2	2	77
Boys just left School or College.	151	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	—	21	1	—	4	14	4	11	9	14	15	12	100
No occupation stated.	172	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	8	—	1	4	194
Total Number of Young Men.	967	54	33	—	29	101	103	61	71	73	118	35	1,635
<i>Young Women.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	20	—	—	158	48	180	30	—	49	—	—	19	495
Domestic Servants.	87	14	4	24	—	20	4	10	10	1	7	4	155
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	30	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	13
Factory Workers not included in above.	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	29	—	1	30	—	—	—	9	15	—	—	1	74
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	4	3	—	—	34
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	24	14	5	6	16	7	—	17	3	—	2	12	104
Occupations not included in above Classes.	37	18	35	—	3	—	11	5	2	—	—	20	121
Girls just left School or College.	94	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	114
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	—	36	—	31	—	20	8	28	12	16	8	10	140
No occupation stated.	72	70	7	—	3	—	20	86	29	—	37	32	322
Total Number of Young Women.	301	170	54	241	69	236	91	210	117	21	89	110	1,517
Total Number of Students.	1,338	224	197	241	98	337	244	310	188	94	217	154	2,472

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.
MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N.R.)	Tipperary (S.R.)	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural.)	Waterford.	Totals for Munster.
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	41 5	89 15	32 14	39 16	23 —	4 4	31 1	111 10	430 55
Coach and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	— 2	1 5	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— 14	4 21
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	— —	9 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c. Clerks in Commercial Offices.	6 —	4 4	3 2	7 —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	20 11
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices, Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	1 —	8 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 —
Occupations not included in above Classes, Boys just left School or College.	7 —	1 —	9 —	5 —	— —	1 —	— —	5 —	26 —
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated.	27 —	68 1	17 19	69 7	6 5	27 —	— —	53 8	277 41
Total Number of Young Men.	99	210	104	162	40	46	36	216	973
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants.	202 10	149 0	144 23	125 6	35 17	328 20	— —	22 8	1,045 100
Printing Trades, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	2 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. Factory Workers not included in above.	— —	1 —	1 —	5 —	5 —	— —	— —	— —	16 —
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, &c. Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	12 —	14 1	36 4	10 1	20 —	7 —	— —	— —	66 11
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	19 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	1 —	10 —	73 —
Occupations not included in above Classes, Girls just left School or College.	3 —	10 11	14 —	7 —	73 —	— —	— —	6 —	113 —
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated.	28 24	1 56	— 85	28 16	12 40	41 —	32 50	19 85	171 348
Total Number of Young Women.	370	256	319	211	210	429	31	152	2,436
Total Number of Students.	469	466	423	373	250	466	127	368	3,009

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued,
ULSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
<i>Young Men.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	10 2	1 —	2 —	75 1	34 3	—	36 —	160 1	19 2	357 9
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	1 3	4 —	3 —	2 —	14 —	—	8 —	—	—	43
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	—	1 —	3 —	—	4 —	—	5 —	—	—	11
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	—	—	—	2 —	1 —	—	4 —	1 —	1 —	9
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	2 —	12 —	3 —	11 —	—	6 —	—	—	42
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	15 —	5 —	24 —	13 —	23 —	—	2 —	45 —	—	125
No occupation stated.	—	—	29 —	1 —	8 —	—	—	—	—	36
Total Number of Young Men.	38	13	73	97	68	—	61	215	30	626
<i>Young Women.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	20	42	23	271	34	40	51	48	7	536
Domestic Servants.	24	5	—	11	22	8	9	11	10	104
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	4	7	2	12	7	2	4	—	—	39
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	29	—	—	4	15	—	—	—	3	51
Factory Workers not included in above.	—	—	—	23	8	—	6	—	—	37
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	28	—	—	44	—	8	2	1	—	73
Salewomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	7	3	1	18	13	4	10	1	2	69
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	14	8	—	8	3	—	5	—	1	39
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	—	6	1	22	22	3	7	0	6	73
Students (University, Medical).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Occupations not included in above Classes.	12	8	1	95	5	10	6	8	—	145
Girls just left School or College.	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	8	2	20
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	—	70	5	3	0	—	3	9	7	102
No occupation stated.	100	44	14	69	142	10	8	35	29	457
Total Number of Young Women.	333	196	47	580	277	90	111	127	68	1,740
Total Number of Students.	276	309	120	683	375	90	172	342	98	2,363

TABLE V.—*continued*,
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—*continued*,
CONNACHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Galway.	Lodtrim.	Mayo.	Rooscommon.	Sligo	Totals for Connacht.
<i>Young Men.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	193	174	49	118	100	634
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	1	—	3	4	—	8
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	—	1	2	2	5
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	2	10	4	1	1	18
No occupation stated.	—	—	16	—	—	16
Total Number of Young Men.	197	184	115	120	107	723
<i>Young Women.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	251	250	60	—	36	637
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	6	4	—	—	3	13
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	5	1	6
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	21	—	—	9	5	35
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	—	—	5	—	5
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Occupations not included in above Classes.	10	7	4	10	6	37
Girls just left School or College.	4	—	38	331	14	407
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	19	69	22	2	—	112
No occupation stated.	240	4	—	3	102	355
Total Number of Young Women.	574	367	125	365	167	1,598
Total Number of Students.	771	551	240	515	274	2,351

TABLE V.—continued.

SUMMARY

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHOOLS.					COUNTY SCHOOLS. Permanent centres of Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Total.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Total.
<i>Young Men.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	47	8	149	10	214	50	136	395	58	679
Coach and Car Builders,	15	36	36	4	91	12	15	4	—	41
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughts- men, &c.	520	339	1,437	7	2,294	79	62	30	—	171
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	23	5	27	—	55	2	4	4	—	10
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	144	67	126	1	338	1	4	8	—	13
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	117	45	90	5	257	0	8	7	—	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	21	11	513	2	547	29	9	44	—	82
Painters, Decorators, &c.	53	42	75	1	171	36	7	11	—	54
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	41	31	63	2	137	19	6	4	—	29
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	50	39	38	4	129	16	51	4	—	79
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	77	35	121	5	241	8	8	42	—	56
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	179	163	577	41	959	53	174	229	42	498
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	471	275	913	31	1,690	67	89	69	12	198
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, As- surance, and Accountants' Offices.	354	60	219	7	639	33	51	47	10	141
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),	105	51	204	47	443	156	366	82	150	714
Occupations not included in above Classes,	542	283	151	13	989	132	165	39	50	486
Bore just left School or College,	124	45	72	3	244	18	9	57	—	84
Bore still in attendance at School or College,	68	24	55	3	150	74	254	54	25	407
No occupation stated,	317	173	237	17	744	87	77	38	6	208
Total Number of Young Men,	3,392	1,933	5,348	242	10,915	958	1,509	1,275	309	4,111
<i>Young Women.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	9	28	139	—	176	21	57	501	—	579
Printing Trades,	303	92	269	32	696	81	37	193	—	311
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	149	96	324	14	583	22	1	4	—	27
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	131	—	525	12	678	8	9	68	3	108
Factory Workers not included in above,	508	11	854	2	1,375	39	10	51	—	100
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sewing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	39	74	1	154	6	133	369	81	589
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	219	212	472	15	918	87	189	179	28	403
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	639	334	1,918	39	3,027	110	42	166	17	335
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	235	297	993	73	1,598	413	629	237	253	1,532
Occupations not included in above Classes,	42	24	39	7	112	26	5	—	—	31
Bore just left School or College,	229	344	419	23	1,015	129	65	161	143	498
Bore still in attendance at School or College,	276	266	233	5	780	47	8	213	2	270
No occupation stated,	185	221	131	1	538	60	94	295	69	538
Total Number of Young Women,	4,123	2,600	6,651	349	13,623	1,564	1,684	2,956	636	6,750
Total Number of Students,	7,515	4,533	11,997	591	24,536	2,522	3,193	4,231	1,025	10,968

TABLE VI.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN ART AND IN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
LONDON, 1918.

LIST OF EXAMINATION CENTRES IN IRELAND, showing the subjects in which examinations were held at each Centre.

NOTE.—Science subjects are designated by the numbers given them in Circular 776 (1911) of the Board of Education. In accordance with the terms of Circular 970 issued by the Board in 1916, only certain of the Higher General Examinations in Science were held in 1918. It has now been announced (Circular 1026) that these Examinations have been discontinued altogether. An Examination in Industrial Design was held in accordance with the syllabus set forth in Rules 110 (1916) of the Board of Education. This Examination is divided into two parts, viz. :—

Part I., the preliminary qualifying portion, which includes tests in (a) Preliminary Knowledge; and (b) Drawing or Modelling from Historic Ornament; and Part II., the examination proper which includes tests in :— (c) History and Styles of Ornament; and (d) Original Design.

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
6355	Ballinacorney : Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I. and III.	—
6387	Belfast : Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects VII., VIII., X. and XI.	Industrial Design
6005	Cork : Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects III., VI., VII., VIII., IX. and X.	—
6010	Dublin : City of Dublin Technical Schools.	Subjects III. and XI.	—
6581	Dungannon : Technical School.	Subject I.	—
6705	Strabane : Technical School.	Subject III.	—
6571	Trillick : Central Technical School.	Subjects I. and III.	—

TABLE VII.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN ART AND IN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
LONDON, 1918.

Summaries of Results at Irish Centres.

HIGHER GENERAL EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1917 are given in light type.)

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	Pass (with distinction)	Pass.
<i>Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics.</i>			
I. Practical Geometry and Graphics	3 3	1 —	— 1
II. Pure Mathematics	1	—	—
III. Practical Mathematics	8 6	— 1	1 —
<i>Group B.—Engineering</i>			
VI. Machine Construction & Drawing	2	—	—
VII. Applied Mechanics (Materials and Structures)	2 3	— —	1 —
VIII. Applied Mechanics (Machines and Hydraulics)	2 1	— —	— —
IX. Heat Engines	2 1	— —	— 1
X. Building Construction	2 7	1 —	— 2
XI. Naval Architecture	3 8	— —	2 1
Totals	24 29	2 1	4 5

EXAMINATIONS IN ART.

Four candidates sat for the Examination in Industrial Design. Of these one was subsequently declared ineligible, her examination being cancelled by the Board of Education. Of the remaining three, two sat for the full examination but were unsuccessful as they failed to satisfy the examiners in the preliminary qualifying tests, whilst the third, who had previously qualified in Part I., and had now entered for Part II. of the examination, was also unsuccessful.

The four candidates who entered for the examination in Industrial Design also entered for the COMPETITION FOR ROYAL EXHIBITIONS, NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE STUDENTSHIPS, LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS (ART) AND PRINCESS OF WALES' SCHOLARSHIPS. One was ineligible, and none of the others succeeded in obtaining one of these awards.

TABLE VIII.

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF
THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE,
1918.

Summaries of Results at Irish Centres.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.	Percentage of Passes.
1918. . . .	617	386	14	62.6
1917. . . .	679	353	13	52.0
1916. . . .	542	313	10	57.6
1915. . . .	714	374	11	52.4
1914. . . .	824	443	17	53.8

No. of School.	Centre of Examination.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.	Per- centage of Passes.
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6795	Athy: Technical School	2	1	—	50.0
6850	Ballymoney: Technical School	2	1	—	50.0
6582	Banbridge: Municipal Technical School	4	3	—	75.0
6217	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute	248	176	6	71.0
6599	Berr: Technical School	3	—	—	0.0
6556	Clonmel: Central Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
6235	Coleborne: Municipal Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6083	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute	73	43	2	58.9
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical Schools	157	89	8	51.0
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School	5	—	—	0.0
6630	Enniscorthy: Technical School	2	2	1	100.0
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute	4	3	—	50.0
—	Galway: Post Office	2	—	—	—
6067	Kilkeenny: City Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
6232	Larne: Technical School	5	5	—	50.0
6439	Limerick: Municipal Technical Institute	11	5	—	45.5
7092	Lisburn: Municipal Technical School	25	20	—	80.0
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School	14	8	—	57.1
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	9	5	—	55.6
7018	Monaghan: Technical School	1	1	1	100.0
6442	Nass: Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6767	Omagh: Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6574	Portadown: Municipal Technical School	9	7	1	77.8
6408	Rathfriland: Municipal Technical Institute	13	0	—	0.0
6041	Rosemead: Pembroke Technical School	10	4	—	40.0
6798	Strabane: Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6571	Tralee: Central Technical School	6	—	—	75.0
6508	Tullamore: Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
6477	Waterford: Central Technical Institute	1	1	—	100.0
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
		617	386	14	62.6

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1918—
continued.

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students.

BELFAST: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
Jordan, James Andrew	Flax Spinning	I.	First	£1 10s. (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal
Kahawawa, Yasukichi	Flax Spinning	I.	Second	£1 (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal
Lamb, Arthur	Builders' Quantities	II.	First	£2 10s. (Skinners') and Bronze Medal
Lamb, Arthur	Carpentry and Joinery	II.	Fourth	£1 (Carpenters') and Bronze Medal
Robinson, William	Carpentry and Joinery	II.	Third	£1 10s. (Carpenters') and Bronze Medal
Simpson, Thomas	Carpentry and Joinery	II.	Fifth	10s. (Carpenters') and Bronze Medal

CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
O'Brien, Callan Joseph	Carpentry and Joinery	II.	Second	£2 (Carpenters') and Bronze Medal
Ryan, John M.	Lithography	II.	First	Bronze Medal

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
Cleary, Thomas Valentine	Photography (Pure)	Final	First	£2 (Salters') and Silver Medal
Coburn, John	Cabinet Making	Final	First	Silver Medal
Keogh, Denis	Typography (Compositors' Work)	Final	First	Silver Medal

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1918—
continued.

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students.

ENNISCORTHY: TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
*Coulthart, William Herbert	Milling (Flour Manufacture)	I.	First	22 (Pewterers') and Bronze Medal

* External Candidate.

MONAGHAN: TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
†Magill, Samuel Joseph	Watch and Clock Making	I.	Third	21 (Clockmakers') and Bronze Medal

† External candidate.

PORTADOWN: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Tomlinson, John Joseph	Flax Spinning	Final	First	23 (Clothworkers') and Silver Medal

No Scholarships or Exhibitions were offered for competition during 1917-18 by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF DRAPERS.

Summaries of the results of the Technical School Examinations conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, will be found in the separate volume, "Technical School Examinations, 1918, Examination Papers and Examiners' Reports," to be obtained (price 6d.) through any bookseller.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1918.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

At the examination held on the 25th June, 1918, and following days, for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, 48 candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were awarded on the result of the Examination, and these were gained by the following candidates whose names are given in order of merit:—

Scholarships.

- Mr. John M'Lay, Mountjoy School, Dublin.
- Mr. David M'Clelland, Ballymena Academy.
- Mr. Robert Downey, Blackrock College.
- Mr. Anthony Browne, Blackrock College.
- Mr. Marmaduke T. Ambrose, Mountjoy School, Dublin.

Teacherships-in-Training.

- Mr. Hugh Curran, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Slon, Waterford.
- Mr. Richard H. Black, Mountjoy School, Dublin.
- Mr. Joseph M. Veale, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge Street, Dublin.
- Mr. James Long, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
- Mr. William Smyth, Mountjoy School, Dublin.

TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in connection with certain industries, viz., Cabinet Making, Loom Tenting, Motor Engineering, Plumbing, Typography, and Woollen Manufacture, were offered for competition by the Department. Lack of competition, however, precluded the Department from awarding Scholarships in Cabinet Making, Loom Tenting, Plumbing, and Typography; only two, one, four and two applications for Scholarships in these industries, respectively, having been received.

Thirty applications were received for the Scholarships in Motor Engineering offered for competition, and 22 Scholarships were awarded. Two special courses of instruction were organised, one, attended by 12 scholars, is in operation at the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend, Dublin, and the other, attended by 10 scholars, is conducted at the Municipal Technical School, Lillburn. The names of the scholars, and the firms by whom they are employed, are as follows:—

Scholars attending the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend.

- Mr. Philip J. Coleman, Messrs. Thompson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Dublin.
- Mr. Timothy Fitzgerald, Messrs. Flower and Quinlan, Tralee.
- Mr. William M. Keating, J. J. Keating, Dublin.
- Mr. John J. Kelleher, Middleton Garage and Engineering Works Co., Ltd., county Cork.
- Mr. Anthony M'Loughlin, R. H. Poole, Tullamore.

Mr. Albert P. Martin, Dublin Motor Co., Ltd.
 Mr. Thomas E. Morrissey, Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., Dublin.
 Mr. Edmund Murphy, Michael O'Donnell, Buttevant.
 Mr. Donald B. O'Donoghue, T. L. M'Gee, Drogheda.
 Mr. Edward J. O'Reilly, Lee Arrow Mfg. Co., Ltd., Cork.
 Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, J. O'Donnell, Buttevant.
 Mr. Martin Reidy, Messrs. Flower and Quinlan, Tralee.

Scholars attending the Municipal Technical School, Lisburn.

Mr. John S. Anderson, Messrs. J. W. M'Cahey & Co., Lisburn.
 Mr. Ernest P. Ashe, J. R. Ashe, Lisburn.
 Mr. William Browne, R. Browne, Portadown.
 Mr. John Gilliland, Messrs. Harry Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast.
 Mr. Thomas M'H. Henderson, J. R. Ashe, Lisburn.
 Mr. Victor B. Ledlie, David Patterson, Banbridge.
 Mr. John A. C. Lunn, Messrs. Greenhill & Craig, Belfast.
 Mr. Vincent M'Donnell, Messrs. J. B. Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast.
 Mr. Michael M'Quillan, Messrs. M'Gee, Drogheda.
 Mr. Alfred E. Murdock, Messrs. Chambers' Motors, Ltd., Belfast.

Six applications were received for the Scholarships in connection with the WOOLLEN INDUSTRY offered for competition by the Department, and five Scholarships were awarded. The names of those holding Scholarships, and the mills in which they were engaged, are as follows:—

Mr. James C. Armstrong, Raceview Woollen Mills, Ltd., Ballymena.
 Mr. Joseph D. Crowley, Blackwater Mills, Rathmore, county Kerry.
 Mr. Thomas Holmes, Providence Woollen Mills, Foxford, county Mayo.
 Mr. John C. Jack, Messrs. John Dinsmore & Sons, Oldgreen Woollen Mills, Ballymena.
 Mr. Robert M'B. Thompson, Raceview Woollen Mills, Ltd., Ballymena.

These Scholarships are being held at the South of Scotland Central Technical College, Glasgow.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN WHITE AND COLOURED EMBROIDERY AND SPRIGGING.

Six candidates competed for the Scholarships offered for the purpose of training Teachers of Embroidery and Sprigging.

A Scholarship in EMBROIDERY was awarded to:—

Miss Kathleen E. Graham, Maguiresbridge, county Fermanagh.

A Scholarship in SPRIGGING was awarded to:—

Miss Mary MacFadden, Killybegs, county Donegal.

These Scholarships are tenable for one year at the Training School, Baniskillen.

RESULT OF COMPETITION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED
BY THE DEPARTMENT IN 1918.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

An examination for these scholarships, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, was held in the second week of August.

Fourteen candidates presented themselves, and three scholarships in agriculture were awarded as follows:—

Gamble, Henry, Newgrove, Ballykesson, Belfast.

Humphreys, David A., The Square, Portaferry, county Down.

Packham, Leonard J., The Park, Ballywalter, county Down.

No scholarships in horticulture, forestry, or creamery management were awarded.

SALE OF FOOD AND

I.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER,
ACTS IN THE COUNTIES DURING

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken	No. of Prosecutions.
				£ s. d.		
Antrim,	147	1	1	0 17 6	85	—
Armagh,	66	3	3	1 7 6	23	—
Carlow,	34	2	2	1 11 1	7	—
Cavan,	44	—	—	—	11	—
Clare,	137	6	4	3 11 6	18	—
Cork,	553	30	29	24 8 2	90	—
Donegal,	105	—	—	—	83	1
Down,	114	—	—	—	57	—
Dublin,	168	1	1	5 0 0	55	1
Fermanagh,	18	1	1	0 6 0	13	—
Galway,	126	9	8	7 4 2	58	—
Kerry,	99	11	11	6 12 0	2	—
Kildare,	81	—	—	—	38	—
Kilkenny,	38	—	—	—	19	1
King's,	48	3	3	1 2 0	20	—
Leitrim,	23	—	—	—	6	—
Limerick,	176	3	3	2 6 7	37	—
Londonderry	65	—	—	—	31	—
Longford,	7	—	—	—	4	—
Louth,	36	—	—	—	12	—
Mayo,	53	2	2	2 7 6	20	—
Meath,	64	—	—	—	41	—
Monaghan,	15	—	—	—	11	—
Queen's,	70	1	1	1 0 0	22	—
Roscommon	68	—	—	—	25	—
Sligo,	23	—	—	—	12	—
Tipperary	41	—	—	—	28	—
(N.R.),						
Tipperary	29	1	1	0 14 1	11	—
(S.R.),						
Tyrone,	67	1	1	0 12 6	32	—
Waterford,	114	2	2	1 1 0	30	—
Westmeath,	32	—	—	—	6	—
Wexford,	95	1	1	5 14 0	55	—
Wicklow,	55	—	—	—	36	—
Total,	2,802	78	74	65 15 7	998	3

DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS UNDER THE
THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

No. of Convictions	Penalties imposed	Cheese.	Milk.			
		No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecu- tions,	No. of Convictions,	Penalties imposed.
	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
—	—	66	374	20	15	14 4 6
—	—	8	157	14	7	6 3 6
—	—	1	62	9	5	15 2 6
—	—	4	44	1	—	—
—	—	1	141	4	4	3 13 6
—	—	21	549	45	21	29 4 0
1	2 6	32	158	10	9	5 11 6
—	—	46	190	11	6	4 16 0
1	2 0 0	14	1,125	38	34	186 9 0
—	—	2	84	9	8	14 3 0
—	—	5	309	26	21	22 9 7
—	—	—	85	22	12	3 8 0
—	—	7	93	9	4	12 0 6
—	—	5	63	2	1	0 4 0
—	—	6	81	12	11	5 14 2
—	—	6	28	2	1	0 1 0
—	—	3	339	21	16	15 14 6
—	—	16	49	1	—	—
—	—	2	18	—	—	—
—	—	2	44	3	3	4 3 6
—	—	13	100	13	11	9 3 0
—	—	12	97	3	2	1 15 0
—	—	8	29	2	1	11 6
—	—	1	84	12	7	5 0 2
—	—	9	151	18	16	18 19 0
—	—	—	52	4	4	3 13 0
—	—	3	121	2	1	2 0 0
—	—	1	146	11	3	2 7 6
—	—	20	73	9	5	7 9 0
—	—	12	114	3	—	—
—	—	4	171	15	11	8 15 6
—	—	10	115	4	3	2 11 6
—	—	7	66	9	8	21 19 0
2	2 2 6	337*	5,312	364	250	428 6 11

* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

II.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACTS IN THE BOROUGHES DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1913.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.				Cheese.	Milk.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.		No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Belfast.	93	11	9	14 15 0	4	—	—	—	—	782	37	70	118 15 0
Gloucester.	10	1	1	1 2 6	4	—	—	—	—	502	1	1	7 0 0
York.	40	2	2	1 15 0	13	2	2	3 0 0	4	523	26	49	98 7 6
Derby.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	10	7	13 5 0
Dublin.	184	4	4	6 0 0	3	4	3	3 0 0	—	1,701	394	184	440 0 1
Elmhurst.	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	44	1	1	1 5 0
Limerick.	26	1	1	0 0 0	16	—	—	—	4	349	33	33	55 0 0
Londonderry.	94	10	10	22 10 0	21	—	—	—	6	321	20	22	45 10 0
Sligo.	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	40	12	11	15 0 7
Warrington.	22	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	127	7	3	3 15 0
Wexford.	20	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	69	7	7	5 0 0
Total.	540	33	34	46 5 0	80	7	6	6 0 0	22*	6,372	451	361	103 15 3

* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

III.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1918, THE
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF, OR WHOLESALE DEALINGS
IN, MARGARINE OR MARGARINE-CHEESE.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY	No. of Premises Registered for Wholesale Dealings in Margarine or Margarine- Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine- Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast, ...	113	—	—
Clonmel, ...	2	—	—
Cork, ...	15	2	—
Drogheda, ...	2	—	—
Dublin, ...	54	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	2	—	—
Limerick, ...	5	1	—
Londonderry, ...	9	—	—
Sligo, ...	3	—	—
Waterford, ...	8	1	—
Wexford, ...	3	—	—
COUNTY.			
Antrim, ...	10	—	1
Armagh, ...	5	—	—
Carlow, ...	1	—	—
Clare, ...	1	—	—
Down, ...	6	—	—
Dublin, ...	6	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	1	—	—
Galway, ...	3	—	—
Kerry, ...	3	—	—
King's, ...	1	—	—
Londonderry	1	—	—
Louth, ...	1	—	—
Mayo, ...	2	—	—
Queen's, ...	1	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), ...	1	—	—
Tipperary (S.R.), ...	2	—	—
Tyrone, ...	1	—	—
Westmeath, ...	3	—	—
Wexford, ...	—	1	—
Wicklow, ...	2	—	—
Total, ...	267	5	1

IV.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1918, THE
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED
AS BUTTER FACTORIES.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY.	No. of Registered Butter Factories.
BOROUGH.	
Cork, ...	21
Dublin, ...	1
Limerick, ...	1
Londonderry, ...	1
Waterford, ...	2
Wexford, ...	1
COUNTY.	
Antrim, ...	2
Armagh, ...	3
Carlow, ...	2
Cavan, ...	39
Clare, ...	4
Cork, ...	76
Donegal, ...	2
Fermanagh, ...	2
Kerry, ...	40
Kilkeenny, ...	1
Leitrim, ...	7
Limerick, ...	7
Londonderry, ...	1
Longford, ...	2
Monaghan, ...	5
Tipperary (N.R.), ...	1
Tipperary (S.R.), ...	1
Tyrone, ...	3
Waterford, ...	5
Wexford, ...	4
Wicklow, ...	3
Total, ...	237

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

List showing the Fairs in respect of which Exemption Orders were issued between the 1st October, 1917, and the 30th September, 1918.

Fair	County
Abbeydorney	Kerry
Ardrahan	Galway
Athleague	Roscommon
Ballinclare	Kerry
Ballinlough	Roscommon
Ballyboggan	Meath
Ballybrood	Limerick
Buttevant	Cork
Carriknagat	Sligo
Cloone	Leitrim
Collinstown	Westmeath
Crossmolina	Mayo
Cullohill	Queen's
Doonamona	Mayo
Drumsna	Leitrim
Farnaharpy	Sligo
Funchinagh	Mayo
Keelogue	Mayo
Knockcroghery	Roscommon
Knocktoran	Limerick
Lahardane	Mayo
Lurganboy	Leitrim
Newmarket-on-Fergus	Clare
O'Callaghan's Mills	Clare
Peterwell	Galway
Rathfran	Mayo
Silvermines	Tipperary
Sixmilebridge	Clare
Tabber	Galway
Turlough	Mayo
Woodford	Galway

I.

whose Managers have furnished Annual Accounts since 1st January, 1918.

Total Amount received for Discount of Interest, Fines, Cards, or Application Papers in 1917.	Total paid as Salaries, during 1917.	Number of Paid Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rents, etc., during 1917.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies using Capital secured by Debentures.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss (if any) of 1917 after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1917 after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Capital in 1917.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
57 4 0	70 0 0	1	116 19 8	—	—	—	0 3 4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76 19 4	34 15 0	3	49 19 1	16 0 10	0	1 6 2	—	—
103 10 4	210 0 0	4	255 3 7	43 10 9	18	—	113 14 7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105 17 5	227 12 3	8	283 12 0	—	—	33 19 5	13 14 10	8 0 0
139 19 7	274 3 4	8	360 3 1	106 12 5	66	43 0 6	170 6 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104 12 8	120 0 0	3	161 15 4	47 5 0	22	—	80 16 3	—
62 17 3	40 0 0	2	49 4 9	—	—	—	11 7 6	0 5 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
105 17 0	60 3 0	3	97 15 8	22 10 0	13	11 6 2	—	—
65 17 2	37 0 0	2	47 2 10	10 7 3	4	—	3 16 5	—
153 7 8	122 0 0	4	159 14 0	22 11 1	5	—	67 17 3	—
116 13 9	273 0 0	10	382 13 1	246 12 2	102	14 9 4	33 5 9	11 2 6
177 19 4	235 13 4	7	285 4 1	—	—	111 1 11	7 17 4	—
259 15 3	240 0 0	3	273 2 10	6 11 6	4	13 12 0	60 7 9	—
96 2 3	50 0 0	2	60 4 0	45 2 1	20	3 19 7	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94 12 4	67 10 0	2	32 5 5	8 0 0	3	—	7 15 1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
464 13 3	186 6 8	7	323 9 3	123 3 4	31	13 19 1	54 16 1	—
299 10 5	180 0 0	3	223 12 10	—	—	—	29 16 5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
494 19 0	596 3 8	15	619 10 4	151 2 4	31	43 7 0	47 4 9	15 0 0
235 16 0	102 0 0	3	127 11 7	37 6 7	24	7 7 1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154 7 10	93 0 0	2	122 7 3	—	—	—	26 9 11	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147 4 3	56 0 0	4	31 10 9	56 10 9	15	—	13 19 0	—
5204 0 1	3,109 15 8	95	4,346 7 2	1,001 5 1	369	397 8 9	759 11 1	34 7 6

Co. Tyrone:—Dromore, Strabane, Trillick.

Printed and Published by the University of London, at the University Press, under the authority of the Court of Chancery.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOAN FUNDS working

COUNTIES, LOAN FUNDS THEREIN, AND NAMES OF TREASURERS	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec., 1917	Of which is held free of interest below Original subscription or unappropriated profits.	Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec., 1917.	Total amount circulated in 1917	Amount loaned in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1917	Average Amount of each loan.	Average Cost of the issue of each Loan to the Society exclusive of interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1917, exclusive of Bad Debts (if any).	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1917, if any.
ANTRIM: ANTRIM, Robert J. King, J.P.	2,992	2,992	991	2,124	2,124	285	7 6 3	0 9 0	849 0 0	(a) 342 1 7
CARLOW: HACKETTOWN, Rev. C. S. S. Ellison, B.M.	1,030	649	1,054	2,224	2,202	315	7 1 4	0 3 4	924 17 0	129 0 0
CAVAN: ARVA, Patrick Donohoe BALLINAMONTOFF, Thos. J. Lynch, J.P.	1,361 5,321	1,255 5,321	2,299 4,823	6,580 10,678	5,530 14,978	629 1,391	8 17 5 8 0 0	0 4 0 0 2 0	2,188 0 0 4,364 18 0	101 0 0 (a) 256 8 11
	7,022	6,576	6,822	10,258	10,158	1,326	—	—	6,462 16 0	267 15 0
CORK: BANDER, James B. Scott KANTRE, John J. Bartleson.	315 148	215 148	314 117	463 517	384 143	86 714	5 14 2 8 8 3	0 0 0 0 3 0	257 18 0 129 1 0	56 11 7
KINALE, James O'Neill MALLOW, John Barrett. NEWMAHET, Hon. H. G. Lynehart.	1,787 945 435	1,787 945 435	928 944 434	1,257 5,435 1,168	1,249 1,303 —	148 643 174	8 9 10 8 5 0 8 12 3	0 9 1 0 3 2 0 4 2	725 0 0 935 11 0 373 13 0	(a) 260 9 0 8 30 0 50 11
	5,630	3,180	2,707	6,844	3,043	1,383	—	—	2,431 11 0	137 9 1
DONEGAL: LETTERKENNY, J. P. Scott, J.P.	1,091	1,661	1,352	4,457	—	552	8 9 0	0 2 10	1,352 13 0	(a) 69 11 1
MOVILLE, William Deherby	5,098	3,181	3,693	6,862	6,862	911	7 10 0	0 2 8	3,046 0 0	15 8 10
MOVILLE INDUSTRIAL, Henry McDermott.	2,724	1,246	2,719	5,952	5,852	892	6 15 0	0 1 8	2,658 14 0	60 2 4
RAFFON, David Wilson	600	142	465	914	914	150	5 17 2	0 10 2	320 4 0	285 0 2
	8,112	4,200	7,759	13,185	13,728	2,511	—	—	7,390 11 0	200 18 4
FERMANAGH: CAUGHTON, George Arnold, J.P.	3,660	3,268	2,818	6,687	3,697	680	6 18 4	0 3 1	2,341 8 0	(a) 477 12 0
INVESTMENT, H. Armstrong.	1,981	6	1,960	2,183	2,123	280	7 12 4	0 2 5	1,031 10 0	39 1 11
	4,730	3,275	3,678	7,870	7,320	1,109	—	—	3,372 16 0	200 18 4
GALWAY: GALWAY INDUSTRIAL, Very Rev. Antony J. Connelley, Adm., V.P.	800	604	600	2,260	755	422	5 7 5	0 2 4	828 10 0	(c) 47 2 7
KILDARE: ATRY, Thomas Hickey	1,143	544	1,141	2,128	2,003	418	5 1 9	0 4 1	905 18 0	145 7 8
KILKENNY: CALLAN, Patrick Pofford, J.P.	719	317	748	1,472	1,127	241	6 2 1	0 3 10	664 10 0	24 5 1
KING'S CO.: CLARA, J. Perry Goodbody, B.L.	1,843	1,453	1,843	4,550	3,465	929	4 15 0	0 1 8	1,857 16 0	(a) 21 2 4
TULLAMORE, William C. Graham.	1,821	1,821	1,315	3,056	2,435	537	5 10 0	0 3 1	1,134 0 0	(f) 181 11 6
	3,464	3,274	3,158	7,612	5,900	1,466	—	—	2,991 16 0	181 11 6
LEITRIM: DRUMSRA, Thos. Flynn DRUMSRA, J. J. Doherty.	1,901 3,049	691 479	1,901 3,068	3,793 6,784	3,703 8,764	485 1,114	7 16 5 8 1 10	0 2 8 0 1 11	1,951 17 0 3,682 18 0	(a) 51 5 4 4 13 1
LEITRIM, Michael Ward MONELL, T. J. Cannon	1,412 2,441	315 1,028	1,412 2,438	3,189 5,068	3,109 6,056	571 770	5 11 0 8 10 2	0 2 11 0 3 10	1,313 12 0 2,249 4 0	97 18 2 160 7 3
	8,223	2,766	8,318	16,794	18,794	2,946	—	—	8,577 0 0	292 18 4

(a) Also £3,400 in Government Consols.

(d) And £550 invested.

(b) And £287 10s. 6d. invested.

(e) Due Treasurers.

(f) And £350 invested.

(c) And £500 invested.

(g) And £200 invested.

II.

in 1917, as furnished by the SOCIETIES.

Total Amount received from Deposit of Interest in 1917.	Total Amount received for Discount or Interest, Fines, Cards, and Application Papers only in 1917.	Total paid as Salaries during 1917.	Number of Paid Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rent, &c., in 1917.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies for Capital secured by Debentures, &c.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1917 (if any) after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1917 after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1917.
£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 57 4 0	£ s. d. 70 0 0	1	£ s. d. 116 19 8	£ s. d. —	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 8 4	£ s. d. —
78 15 4	76 19 4	34 15 0	3	49 19 1	16 6 10	9	1 8 8	—	—
191 9 0 22 10 8	128 13 4 159 11 0	100 0 0 110 0 0	2 2	127 4 8 128 4 8	63 10 9	16	—	27 10 8 88 5 11	—
290 8 8	380 10 4	210 0 0	4	255 8 7	43 10 9	19	—	113 14 7	—
15 0 10 10 14 7	13 11 8 20 13 11	30 0 0 33 8 8	1 1	26 0 0 40 9 8	—	—	14 13 10 19 5 7	—	3 0 0
49 12 0 34 8 11 19 9 4	32 8 2 125 12 9 38 10 11	53 8 0 73 0 0 37 0 0	3 2 1	75 4 1 104 14 5 39 3 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 2 4 8 9 7 0 2 11	— — —
182 8 2	265 17 0	227 12 8	8	285 12 0	—	—	33 19 5	13 14 10	3 0 0
177 19 0	105 11 9	65 0 0	2	78 1 2	—	—	—	39 10 2	—
178 18 4	134 10 2	100 0 0	2	124 9 8	88 5 0	14	—	23 15 0	—
215 2 8	239 10 1	52 10 0	2	78 4 8	47 19 4	29	—	107 0 10	—
30 11 7	60 7 7	36 13 4	2	78 13 1	24 6 1	23	43 0 6	—	—
538 11 3	589 19 7	274 3 4	8	300 8 1	108 12 5	86	43 0 0	170 6 0	—
170 14 4	179 0 8	95 0 0	2	197 13 8	—	—	—	30 12 0	—
75 5 10	77 12 0	26 0 0	1	33 16 8	47 5 0	23	—	0 2 10	—
168 0 2	258 12 8	120 0 0	3	161 15 4	47 5 0	22	—	30 15 3	—
42 0 3	82 17 3	40 0 0	2	49 4 9	—	—	—	11 7 3	0 5 0
100 13 6	108 17 0	60 8 8	3	97 15 8	22 10 0	12	11 0 2	—	—
31 16 3	65 17 2	37 0 0	2	47 2 10	10 7 3	4	—	3 16 3	—
144 7 6	158 11 8	52 0 0	1	78 3 7	22 11 1	5	—	41 9 3	—
59 13 5	96 18 3	70 0 0	3	82 10 6	—	—	—	28 8 5	—
134 0 11	253 7 8	122 0 0	4	159 14 0	22 11 1	5	—	87 17 8	—
145 9 11 214 19 0	149 10 9 354 5 3	50 0 0 80 0 0	2 3	63 17 2 104 8 0	60 4 4 92 12 0	18 41	—	31 14 8 15 15 7	— 11 2 0
111 10 3 199 2 2	114 5 5 190 12 2	78 0 0 70 0 0	3 2	84 1 8 110 6 2	47 13 8 37 2 2	24 19	14 9 4 —	84 15 4 —	— —
292 2 1	716 13 0	273 0 0	10	323 13 1	246 12 2	102	14 9 4	82 6 2	11 2 0

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOAN FUNDS working

COUNTIES, LOAN FUNDS THEREIN, AND NAMES OF TREASURERS	Amount of Capital to be ac- counted for on 31st Dec., 1917	Of which is held free of interest to bear Original amortisation or unappropriated profits.	Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec., 1917.	Total amount circulated in 1917	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1917	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of interest on the Capital	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1917, exclusive of Bad Debts (if any).	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1917, (if any).
LIMERICK:	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ASKEATON, Rev. Canon Abbott, D.D.	517	517	517	781	481	150	5 0 0	0 4 2	304 14 0	£ 39 11
BALLINGAR, H. G. McDonagh, M.D.	420	420	187	319	142	69	4 12 5	0 12 4	116 14 0	(a) 71 3 4
LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL, Rev. D. O'Donnell, F.R.	902	937	902	1,527	—	347	4 8 0	0 3 11	755 9 0	(k) 174 11 0
LIMERICK, PEARY AND JUBBER, C. H. Pitt	2,498	2,498	794	2,377	—	694	4 2 10	0 4 0	794 3 0	(a) 51 6 0
	4,195	4,170	2,256	5,504	623	1,368	—	—	1,987 0 0	326 13 7
LONDONDERRY:										
KILGUS, John Smyth	492	492	643	1,089	1,839	217	7 11 0	0 7 6	558 8 0	(a) 44 9 8
LONDONDERRY, John McClatchie.	3,402	3,402	1,410	5,138	1,454	162	0 16 7	0 5 2	1,267 19 0	(a) 142 11 0
	4,095	3,895	2,053	6,772	3,093	669	—	—	1,826 7 0	207 0 8
LONGFORD:										
DEUNEN, Thomas Kilman.	1,095	—	1,095	2,576	2,576	321	8 14 4	0 4 1	1,052 0 0	(c) 57 5 5
MEATH:										
KELLS, Geo. Armstrong	688	488	688	2,710	—	803	4 10 0	0 2 8	584 2 0	(d) 1 18 5
QUEEN'S CO.:										
ANSTLIE, Daniel Kennedy.	2,553	1,578	1,969	4,227	4,124	735	5 15 0	0 3 3	1,850 8 0	(m) 159 17 11
DORROW, Patrick F. Fletcher.	1,124	61	1,123	2,398	2,398	351	5 16 7	0 2 10	1,074 7 0	43 15 3
MOONTMELLOCK, Wm. A. Robinson, J.P.	808	655	800	2,363	—	688	3 7 11	0 2 8	648 15 0	(a) 102 8 2
MOONTRATH, James Miller.	1,062	265	1,068	3,669	—	424	7 4 4	0 3 10	1,900 8 0	66 18 2
	5,545	2,558	4,987	11,948	8,522	2,176	—	—	4,582 16 0	355 14 7
ROSCOMMON:										
ATHLONE, John Burgess, J.P.	4,239	4,239	2,992	4,523	6,153	839	7 15 0	0 5 2	2,587 5 0	(R) 408 2 0
TIPPERARY:										
BORRISKEANE, Rev. P. J. O'Don, O.C.	2,147	1,177	2,143	5,142	4,605	724	7 0 0	0 2 7	2,084 14 0	79 11 5
CARROLL, Theo. O'Connor	3,420	3,420	517	1,727	1,265	371	4 13 1	0 6 10	520 2 0	(a) 187 11 0
FETTER, Michael Coffey.	1,169	486	1,163	2,735	2,110	563	4 15 0	0 2 9	932 2 0	130 12 5
ROSCOMMON, William Treanor	2,034	981	2,031	4,298	4,130	564	7 0 8	0 4 2	2,002 10 0	29 0 0
ROSCOMMON, No. 2, C. J. Spall.	1,853	1,253	1,852	4,068	3,928	600	0 16 3	0 4 7	1,978 16 0	173 6 5
TIPPERARY, Louis J. D'Alton.	921	901	919	1,712	1,452	312	5 8 0	0 4 6	602 8 0	256 2 0
	11,801	5,458	8,825	19,714	17,485	3,129	—	—	7,271 11 0	1,050 4 0
TYRONE:										
COALISLAND, John McDonagh.	2,419	280	2,328	4,214	4,172	634	6 12 11	0 3 4	2,128 5 0	221 1 11
DUMGANNON, Dr. C. J. Johnston.	178	178	178	342	363	54	0 14 0	0 6 0	152 15 0	25 2 11
	2,597	458	2,546	4,576	4,534	688	—	—	2,281 0 0	316 5 10
WESTMEATH:										
ST. MARY'S, ATHLONE, Patrick J. Macken.	1,998	1,998	1,797	4,703	3,267	645	5 11 4	0 3 1	1,797 4 0	(f) 1 15 0
WICKLOW:										
KILBEGAN, Very Rev. John Delany, F.R., V.P.	704	524	504	765	735	122	5 18 11	0 5 5	384 0 0	(X) 170 8 0
MOYNE, Thomas Jones	1,507	472	1,516	2,958	2,958	232	8 10 0	0 3 5	1,478 0 0	28 12 4
	2,211	996	2,614	2,843	2,693	370	—	—	1,862 0 0	148 12 5

(a) And £457 in Savings Bank and £197 8s. 8d. invested. (b) And £1,986 18s. 6d. invested. (c) Due Treanor.
 (d) And £40 12s. 7d. on deposit receipt. (e) And £481 13s. 4d. invested. (f) And £20 on deposit receipt.
 (g) And £50 on deposit receipt. (h) And £1,340 13s. 8d. invested. (i) And £2,463 16s. 8d. invested. and
 £235 5s. 11d. on Deposit Receipt. (j) And £200 invested. (k) £200 invested. (l) And £556 on deposit receipt.
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II.—continued.

in 1917, as furnished by the SOCIETIES.

Total Amount received from Discount or Interest in 1917.	Total Amount received for Discount or Interest, Fines, Cards, and Application Papers only in 1917.	Total paid as Salaries during 1917	Number of Field Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rent, &c., in 1917.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies for Capital secured by Debitures, &c.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1916 (Minor) after paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1917 after paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1917.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 2 4	23 11 2	26 13 4	1	88 11 0	—	—	0 7 5	—	—
6 10 0	11 16 10	34 5 0	2	42 12 8	—	—	*165 3 0	—	—
25 0 0	47 6 2	80 0 0	2	68 5 2	—	—	5 11 6	—	—
47 10 0	95 5 3	114 15 0	2	140 15 3	—	—	—	7 17 4	—
191 0 4	177 19 4	236 12 4	7	285 4 1	—	—	111 1 11	7 17 4	—
49 19 6	60 3 3	70 0 0	1	83 2 2	6 11 6	4	13 12 0	—	—
97 14 4	169 12 0	170 0 0	2	190 0 0	—	—	—	50 7 0	—
133 13 10	229 15 8	240 0 0	9	273 2 10	6 11 6	4	13 12 0	50 7 0	—
93 19 9	96 2 8	50 0 0	2	60 4 9	45 2 1	20	8 10 7	—	—
46 9 4	94 12 4	67 10 0	2	82 5 5	8 0 0	3	—	7 16 1	—
196 11 10	185 16 4	50 0 0	2	111 7 10	39 14 0	12	—	54 13 2	—
37 19 2	90 17 8	30 0 0	1	50 13 4	42 14 4	8	—	0 2 11	—
37 14 4	89 14 3	68 6 8	2	84 2 3	6 0 0	2	4 12 4	—	—
51 0 0	95 10 0	60 0 0	2	77 5 10	40 0 0	8	2 6 9	—	—
372 5 4	464 18 3	198 6 8	7	329 9 3	128 8 4	31	13 19 1	54 15 1	—
134 7 1	209 10 5	150 0 0	2	223 12 10	—	—	—	20 15 5	—
113 6 1	167 15 0	95 0 0	3	222 10 6	43 10 0	2	3 1 9	—	—
10 0 2	69 17 0	100 0 0	2	127 2 8	—	—	—	39 4 4	—
92 3 1	94 15 2	40 0 0	3	48 11 9	27 4 0	11	—	7 17 0	—
127 11 3	143 11 9	72 4 8	2	100 14 4	49 0 4	16	20 8 0	—	14 0 0
144 14 5	151 9 10	120 0 0	2	139 11 5	24 0 0	4	19 17 3	—	—
63 0 1	07 6 0	64 10 0	3	71 5 6	2 2 0	—	—	0 2 11	—
610 1 1	694 19 0	506 16 8	15	619 16 4	151 2 4	31	43 7 0	47 4 6	15 0 0
189 17 1	195 11 1	90 0 0	2	111 4 1	27 6 7	24	1 5 6	—	—
9 14 11	10 3 11	12 0 0	1	16 5 6	—	—	6 1 7	—	—
199 12 0	205 15 0	102 0 0	9	127 11 7	27 5 7	24	7 7 1	—	—
105 12 2	154 7 10	95 0 0	2	122 7 5	—	—	—	26 9 11	—
33 17 4	38 17 4	27 0 0	2	36 1 2	5 17 0	7	—	5 4 6	—
07 15 3	102 6 11	29 0 0	2	45 18 1	51 2 9	11	—	8 15 0	—
126 12 7	147 4 2	54 0 0	4	81 19 9	56 19 0	18	—	13 18 0	—

* Which includes £96 12s. 0d. loss on Sale of Consols.

TABLE III.

REPORT AS TO THE DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN 1917 AND AS TO THE
RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES DURING THE SAME YEAR.

Of the several classes of documents sold to the Loan Fund Societies the following has been the issue during the year, and the amount received in cash for same:—

	£	s.	d.
Promissory Note Forms	24,200=	201	10 6
Borrowers' Cards	21,100=	45	11 4
Application Papers	21,500=	46	8 1
Default Notices	6,500=	13	10 10
Summons Forms	1,200=	2	10 0
Debenture Forms	33=	1	13 0
Deposit Cards			
Rules		0	10 0
Books (various)	44=	23	1 0
		<u>£334</u>	<u>14 9</u>

There were also received in respect of year, Refunds			
from Gazetted Societies		9	10 1
Prepayments on Parcels		1	3 3
		<u>£345</u>	<u>8 1</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS, £345 8 1

Having taken account of the issue of these several classes of documents in the current year, the following supply was in stock on the 1st January, 1918:—

Promissory Note Forms	8,100
Borrowers' Cards	59,200
Application Papers	8,200
Default Notices	17,600
Summons Forms	3,200
Debenture Forms	172
Deposit Cards	24
Books (various)	130

The Expenditure in the year 1917 was as follows:—

Salaries	408	14	6
Inspector's Travelling Expenses and Sub-			
sistence Allowance	52	19	8
Printing	21	19	6
Sundry Expenses	3	16	9
	<u>£487</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

TABLE IV.

The following TABLE shows the Circulation by LOAN FUNDS for the past 15 years.

Years	Total Circulation	Total No. of Loans	Total Net Profit*
	£		£
1903, ...	204,892	38,386	1,052
1904, ...	207,050	36,278	1,222
1905, ...	217,486	39,960	1,195
1906, ...	208,918	38,269	1,094
1907, ...	199,837	36,823	952
1908, ...	191,070	35,953	1,123
1909, ...	200,481	35,395	1,054
1910, ...	196,898	39,650	932
1911, ...	194,992	33,858	1,052
1912, ...	190,846	32,946	997
1913, ...	184,628	31,229	959
1914, ...	179,538	30,037	875
1915, ...	168,987	27,768	871
1916, ...	167,736	25,681	655
1917, ...	154,611	24,051	789

* From the amount of yearly net profits, by the 44th Section of the Loan Fund Act, one-tenth is required to be applied to a Reserve Fund for the security of the Debenture-holders.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD APPENDICES.

THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND (CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS) REGULATIONS, 1917.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 5, 18 (2) and Schedule 1 of the Corn Production Act, 1917, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (hereinafter called "The Department") make the following Regulations with respect to the constitution of the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland (hereinafter called "The Board") and the Proceedings, Meetings and Method of Voting of the Board.

1. The Board shall consist of six members representing employers, six members representing workmen, and four appointed members.

2. The first members of the Board shall be:—

Charles H. O'Connor, Local Government Board, Dublin (Chairman).
E. M. Archdale, D.L., M.P., Riverdale, Ballycassidy, county Fermanagh.

R. A. Butler, J.P., Popeshall, Skerries, county Dublin.

J. Clarke, J.P., Porthall, Strabane.

J. Kelly Gruhan, Lisbride, county Roscommon.

Sir W. R. Nugent, Bart., M.P., Donore, Multifarnham, county Westmeath.

T. B. Ponsonby, D.L., Killecooley Abbey, Thurles, county Tipperary.

Cornelius Buckley, County Councillor, Fair Hill Cottage, Cork.

Patrick Bradley, President, Irish Land Labour Association, Patrick Street, Cork.

James Crangle, Calcavy, Hillsborough, county Down.

Thomas Foran, Irish Transport Workers' Union, Liberty Hall, Beresford Place, Dublin.

James Murphy, President, Irish National Trade and Labour League, Enniscorthy, county Wexford.

Timothy Raleigh, Pallasgreen, county Limerick.

Miss E. Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road, Dublin.

The Lord Killanin, Spiddal, county Galway.

Lady Russell, Olney, Terenure, county Dublin.

3. The said Charles H. O'Connor shall be Chairman of the Board.

4. The first meeting of the Board shall be held on Tuesday, the 18th day of September, 1917, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at 14 St. Stephen's Green, North, Dublin, and meetings after the first shall be held at times and places to be appointed by the Board, or in default of appointment to be notified by the Chairman.

5. The Chairman may convene additional meetings of the Board as and when he shall deem it necessary, and shall convene an additional meeting on any occasion when he shall be requested so to do by any writing signed by not less than five members of the Board.

6. Save as hereinafter provided, the members of the Board other than the Chairman shall be deemed to be appointed for one year, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. A member of the Board who shall be absent from four consecutive meetings shall be reported by the Chairman to the Board and to the Department to have been so absent, and shall cease to be a member, but may be re-appointed by the Department if the Department shall think fit.

8. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Department.

9. The meetings of the Board shall be open only to members of the Board, the Secretary and such other officers of the Board whose presence shall be required.

10. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he shall be present. In the case of his absence from a meeting a Chairman for the occasion shall be selected by the members who shall be present.

11. The decision of the Board shall be by open vote of the members present, each member having one vote, save that in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

12. The Chairman shall be the executive officer of the Board, and shall nominate the members of the staff other than the Secretary, and, subject to the decisions of the Board at its meetings, shall have charge of and conduct the business of the Board.

13. Minutes of the proceedings and decisions of the Board and of the Committees, if any, shall be regularly kept, and shall be produced, if required, in accordance with any directions in that behalf made by the Department.

14. Seven days' notice at least shall be given of any meeting of the Board at which a resolution to fix a minimum rate of wages is to be considered, and such notice of meeting shall state the nature of the business to be transacted thereat.

15. An order of the Board whereby a minimum rate of wages is fixed shall show the date from which the rate so fixed is to operate, and whether such rate is to be in force until further order or for a fixed period, and shall specify the period, if any, for which such rate is fixed, and shall be subject to the statutory power of the Board to cancel or vary a minimum rate fixed by them.

16. If at a meeting of the Board it shall appear to the Chairman that, by reason of inadequate attendance of representatives of employers or of voters, a vote of the members present would not fairly represent the opinions of the Board, the Chairman may postpone to the next meeting, or next meeting but one, the vote upon any resolution which shall be before the Board for consideration, and notice of such postponement shall forthwith be given to every member.

17. A motion to vary or rescind a rate of wages fixed by the Board during the period fixed by the Board for the operation of such rate of wages shall not be considered except at a meeting called upon ten clear days' notice of the time and place of the meeting and of the terms of the intended motion.

18. The Board may appoint a committee or committees of its own members to inquire and report with regard to the rate or rates of wages in any district and to make recommendations as to a minimum rate of wages in such district, and at the meeting at which any such committee is appointed may fix a date for the meeting at which any report or recommendation of that committee shall be considered by the Board.

19. The Board shall be known under the title of "The Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland."

20. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland for decision.

21. These Regulations may be cited as "The Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1917."

Given under the Official Seal of the Department,
this first day of February, in the year One
thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed),

(L.S.)

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES (CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES) IRELAND REGULATIONS, 1917.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 5, 18 (2) and Schedule 1 of the Corn Production Act, 1917, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (hereinafter called "the Department") make the following Regulations with respect to the Constitution of District Wages Committees for Ireland and the Proceedings and Meetings of such Committees.

1. The area for which a District Wages Committee shall be appointed shall be such area as may be decided on by the Agricultural Wages Board.

2. A District Wages Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") shall consist of four members representing employers and four members representing workmen, who shall be appointed by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland (hereinafter called "the Board") and one other person nominated by the Department.

3. Before proceeding to appoint members of the Committee, the Board shall give notice of their intention to make such appointment in such manner as the Board think fit, with a view to bringing the intended appointment of members to the knowledge of the persons affected, and shall not proceed to make any appointment until the expiration of 14 days after such notice shall have been given, and in the appointment of members the Board shall duly consider any representations which may be made to them from the district for which the Committee is to act.

4. The Chairman of the Committee shall be the member of the Board or other person nominated by the Department.

5. The duties of the Committee shall include the making of recommendations to the Board in regard to the minimum rates of wages for the various classes of agricultural workmen in their district, and the carrying out of any of the Board's duties which can be lawfully delegated to them under the Corn Production Act.

6. The Committee shall meet as often as it is necessary to properly carry out their work, and whenever required so to do by the Board, and they shall sit from day to day until the business before them has been disposed of.

7. The first meeting of the Committee shall be held on such date as shall be fixed by the Board, and subsequent meetings shall be held at times and places to be appointed by the Committee in consultation with the Board.

8. Additional meetings of the Committee may be convened by the Chairman as and when he deems necessary, and on a requisition signed by not less than three members of the Committee being presented to the Chairman asking him to summon a meeting of the Committee and stating the purpose for which it is proposed that the meeting should be held, it shall be the Chairman's duty to call a meeting within four days of the date of the receipt of such notice. A quorum of the Committee shall be not less than five members.

9. Save as hereinafter provided, the members of the Committee shall be deemed to be appointed for one year.

10. A member of the Committee who shall be absent from four consecutive meetings shall be reported by the Chairman to the Committee and to the Board to have been so absent, and shall cease to be a member, but may be re-appointed if it be thought fit to do so by the Board.

11. Vacancies on the Committee in the case of members representing employers or members representing labourers shall be filled by the Board, and in the case of the nominated member shall be filled by the Department.

12. The meetings of the Committee shall be open only to the members of the Committee, the Secretary, and such other officers of the Committee, if any, whose presence shall be required.

13. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee at which he shall be present. In case of his absence from a meeting, a Chairman for the occasion shall be selected by the members present.

14. The decision of the Committee shall be by open vote of the members present, each member having one vote.

15. Minutes of the proceedings and decisions of the Committee shall be regularly kept, and copies thereof shall be sent within three days of the date of the meeting to the Board.

16. Seven days' notice shall be given to members of any meeting of the Committee at which a resolution to recommend a minimum rate of wages is to be considered, and such notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted thereat.

17. If at a meeting of the Committee it shall appear to the Chairman that, by reason of inadequate attendance of representatives of employers or of workers a vote of the members present would not fairly represent the opinions of the Committee, the Chairman may postpone to the next meeting, or next meeting but one, the vote upon any resolution which shall be before the Committee for consideration, and notice of such postponement shall forthwith be given to every member.

18. In case any question shall arise as to whether any proceedings of the Committee have been duly conducted in accordance with these Regulations, such question shall be determined by the Board after receiving any information thereon from the parties concerned which the Board may think fit to require.

19. The Secretary to the Committee shall be appointed by the Board.

20. The Secretary shall be the Executive Officer of the Committee, subject in all matters to the control of the Committee.

21. These Regulations, respectively, shall be in force until they shall be revoked or varied by the Department.

22. These Regulations may be cited as "The Agricultural Wages (Constitution and Proceedings of District Committees) Ireland, Regulations, 1917."

Given under the Official Seal of the Department
this first day of February, in the year One
thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed),

(L.S.)

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND (DEFINITION OF BENEFITS) REGULATIONS, 1918.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 5, 12 (1) (b) and (c) and 18 (2) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every other power in that behalf enabling them, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (hereinafter called "The Department") make the following Regulations with respect to the Definition by the Agricultural Wages Board (Ireland) of certain benefits or advantages and other matters connected with Agricultural Wages.

1. The Agricultural Wages Board shall, except in any case where the Department, on the application of the Agricultural Wages Board by general or special order otherwise direct, by Order—

- (a) define the benefits or advantages (not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law) which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purposes of any minimum rate of wages fixed under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the value at which they are to be so reckoned;

- (b) define for the purposes of the application of any differential rate of wages for overtime fixed under the said Act, the employment which is to be treated as overtime employment.

2. The Agricultural Wages Board shall have power by Order to limit or prohibit the reckoning of benefits or advantages as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purposes of any minimum rate of wages fixed under the Corn Production Act, 1917.

3. Any Order under the preceding regulations may be made so as to apply universally to workmen employed in agriculture, or to any special class of workmen so employed, or to any special area, or to any special class in a special area, subject in each case to any exceptions prescribed by the Order. Any such Order may (if thought fit) be made as part of any Order fixing a minimum wage.

4. Before making any Order the Agricultural Wages Board shall give notice of the Order which they propose to make, and consider any objections to the proposed Order which may be lodged with them within one month. Notice of a proposed Order and of an Order when made, shall be given by the Board in such manner as they think fit with a view to bringing the Order, so far as practicable, to the knowledge of persons affected.

Provided that in any case in which the Department on the application of the Agricultural Wages Board, shall allow, on the ground of the limited application of an Order made under paragraph 1 or 2 of these Regulations, these provisions as to Notice may be dispensed with, and the Order made to come into operation seven days after Notice served on the persons affected thereby.

5. The Agricultural Wages Board may, if they think it expedient, cancel or vary any Order made by them (and shall reconsider any such Order if the Department direct them to do so), and the provisions of these Regulations as to Notice shall apply where it is proposed to cancel or vary an Order in the same manner as they apply where it is proposed to make an Order.

6. The Agricultural Wages Board shall have power on the application of any employer or workman to determine any question which may arise :—

- (a) as to the value of any benefits or advantages reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, for the purposes of any minimum rate of wages fixed under the Corn Production Act, 1917; or
- (b) as to any contract of employment, so far as the application of the provisions of the said Act thereto is concerned;
- (c) no such determination shall be made without notice previously given to the employer or workman affected thereby.

7. The expressions "Agriculture," "workmen," and "employment" in these Regulations have the same meanings as in Section 17 (1) of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

8. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these Regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be referred to the Department for decision.

9. These Regulations may be cited as "The Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland (Definition of Benefits) Regulations, 1918."

Given under the Official Seal of the Department
this tenth day of May, in the year One thousand
nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed),

(L.S.)

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURE APPENDICES.—*Continued.*

ORDER

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Dated 2nd November, 1917.

TILLAGE (IRELAND) GENERAL ORDER, 1918.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do Order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions set forth in the Schedule to this Order, the minimum tillage portion in the year 1918, of every holding in Ireland, shall be as follows:

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent to fifteen per cent. of the area of the holding.

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and fifteen per cent. of the area of the holding in addition, or to fifty per cent. of the area of the holding, whichever is the less.

Provided that in the case of a holding, part of which is excepted from the provisions of this Order, the area of the holding for the purpose of calculating the minimum tillage portion shall be taken to be the actual area, less the area of the excepted part of the holding.

2. Any application to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland for a declaration that a holding or portion thereof is excepted from the provisions of this Order by reason of the holding or portion thereof being required for any of the purposes set forth in clause 2 of the Schedule to this Order, shall be made by the occupier of the holding on the prescribed form, on or before the 15th day of December, 1917, and shall set out such particulars as may be prescribed of the lands held by the occupier in Ireland, the manner in which the holding is used, or proposed to be used, and the grounds of the application.

No such application will be considered unless it is made on the prescribed form, and this form will be issued only on the direct request of the intending applicant or his agent, and upon submission of *prima facie* evidence of his right to obtain it.

Any declaration under this Order, obtained by any false statement or misrepresentation shall be invalid.

3. Any declaration made by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, under sub-section 3 (b) of Regulation 2P of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, exempting from the requirements of that Regulation any class of holdings, or any particular holding, or any portion of a holding, by reason of same having been used in the year 1917 for any of the purposes specified in clause 2 of the Schedule to this Order, shall in itself and without any declaration under clause 2 of this Order be sufficient evidence that such class of holdings, or particular holding, or portion of a holding is excepted from the provisions of this Order.

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of any holding which is not used in the year 1918 in the same manner as it was used in the year 1917, or, in the case of any holding, the occupier of which has been or is notified prior to the 31st day of January, 1918, in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, that the aforesaid declaration made under Regulation 2P of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is not to be regarded as excepting the holding or any portion thereof from the provisions of this Order.

4. For the purposes of this Order :—

The term "holding" shall have the same meaning as it has in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The term "prescribed" shall mean prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Where the occupier of any holding is a Company, Club, or other association, the application or declaration may be made by their Chairman, Secretary, or duly authorised agent, and any notification sent to the Chairman, Secretary or agent of such Company, Club, or other association, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Order.

5. This Order may be cited as the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918.

IN WITNESS whereof the Department of Agriculture and
 Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their
 [L.S.] Official Seal this Second day of November, Nineteen Hundred
 and Seventeen.

(Signed),

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Any holding of less than ten statute acres in extent.
2. Any holding or any portion of a holding in regard to which the Department are satisfied that the land comprised therein—

(a) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the grazing of milch cows, the milk of which is used as whole milk for human consumption; or for the production of hay as food for such cows; or for both these purposes; or

(b) is required in the year 1918 for the carrying on of an industry other than agriculture, and that its use for the aforesaid purpose would be of greater service in national interests than its cultivation; or

(c) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the accommodation, for periods not exceeding ten days at a time, of stock, intended for disposal at auctions, fairs or markets, or for shipment, or for the accommodation, as aforesaid, of stock held over from auctions, fairs or markets; or

(d) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the accommodation of cattle or sheep intended for slaughter within fifteen days of their being accommodated on the holding; or

(e) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses; or

(f) has been regularly used in the year 1917 as the track of a racecourse or as a paddock, ring or other enclosure, adjacent to the stand or stands of a racecourse, and is so required in the year 1918; or

(g) has been regularly used by an agricultural or industrial Society as their Show grounds, and is required for this purpose in the year 1918; or

(h) is required in the year 1918 for naval or military purposes.

3. Any holding or class of holdings in respect of which the Department of Agriculture make a special Order prescribing the minimum tillage portion of such holding or class of holdings.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Dated 2nd November, 1917.

TILLAGE (IRELAND) RACECOURSES AND GOLF LINKS ORDER, 1918.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do Order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The minimum tillage portion in the year 1918 of every holding to which this Order applies shall be as follows:

(a) If the holding is used as an enclosed racecourse, ten per cent. of the area of such portion of the holding as is not used as the racing track or as a paddock, ring or other enclosure adjacent to the stand or stands.

(b) If the holding is used as Golf Links ten per cent. of the area of the holding.

Provided that if portion only of the holding is used as an enclosed racecourse or as Golf Links the foregoing provisions shall apply only to the portion so used, and the provisions of the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918, shall apply to the remainder of the holding.

2. The holdings to which this Order applies are as follows:—

(a) Any holding of not less than ten statute acres in extent the whole or portion of which has been enclosed for the purpose of a racecourse, and in the year 1917 has been used for this purpose and is so used in the year 1918.

(b) Any holding of not less than ten statute acres in extent, the whole or portion of which has been regularly used in the year 1917, as Golf Links and is so used in the year 1918.

3. For the purposes of this Order, the term "holding" shall have the same meaning as it has in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

4. This Order may be cited as the Tillage (Ireland) Racecourses and Golf Links Order, 1918.

(Signed), T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

IN WITNESS whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this Second day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen.

(L.S.)

ORDER

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Dated 1st February, 1918.

TILLAGE (IRELAND) (LARGER HOLDINGS) ORDER, 1918.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the Department, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do Order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions set forth in the Schedule to this Order, the minimum tillage portion in the year 1918, of every holding in Ireland to which this Order applies, shall be as follows:—

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent to twenty per cent. of the area of the holding.

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent to the part so cultivated and twenty per cent. of the area of the holding in addition, or to fifty per cent. of the area of the holding, whichever is the less.

Provided that in the case of a holding, part of which is excepted from the provisions of this Order, the area of the holding for the purpose of calculating the minimum tillage portion shall be taken to be the actual area, less the area of the excepted part of the holding.

2. This Order applies to any holding containing in addition to the excepted part thereof an area of not less than two hundred statute acres.

3. The Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918, shall continue to apply to any holding which is not within the operation of this Order.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the term "holding" shall have the same meaning as it has in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

5. This Order may be cited as the Tillage (Ireland) (Larger Holdings) Order, 1918.

IN WITNESS whereof the Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their
Official Seal this First day of February, Nineteen Hundred
and Eighteen.

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

(L.S.)

SCHEDULE.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Any holding or any portion of a holding in regard to which the Department are satisfied that the land comprised therein

(a) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the grazing of milch cows, the milk of which is used as whole milk for human consumption; or for the production of hay as food for such cows; or for both these purposes; or

(b) is required in the year 1918 for the carrying on of an industry other than agriculture, and that its use for the aforesaid purpose would be of greater service in national interests than its cultivation; or

(c) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the accommodation, for periods not exceeding ten days at a time, of stock intended for disposal at auctions, fairs or markets, or for shipment, or for the accommodation, as aforesaid, of stock held over from auctions, fairs or markets; or

(d) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the accommodation of cattle or sheep intended for slaughter within fifteen days of their being accommodated on the holding; or

(e) has been required and regularly used in the year 1917, and is required in the year 1918 for the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses; or

(f) has been regularly used in the year 1917 as the track of a racecourse or a paddock, ring, or other enclosure, adjacent to the stand or stands of a racecourse, and is so required in the year 1918; or

(g) has been regularly used by an agricultural or industrial society as their Show grounds, and is required for this purpose in the year 1918; or

(h) is required in the year 1918 for naval or military purposes.

2. Any holding or class of holdings in respect of which the Department may make a further special Order prescribing the minimum tillage portion of such holding or class of holdings.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

18TH JUNE, 1918.

FLAX SEED (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of every grower of flax in Ireland, during the season of 1918, to save the seed from one-eighth of his crop of flax, and to comply with any regulations that may be prescribed, in this behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, provided that nothing in this Clause shall be deemed to apply to any grower having under flax in the year 1918 a total area not exceeding two statute roods, and provided further that nothing in this Clause shall be deemed to apply to flax of any variety other than a fibre variety.

2. No person shall—

(i) accept, receive into his possession, or take delivery of, whether for scutching or otherwise, any flax grown in Ireland in the season of 1918, otherwise than upon receipt of a declaration, made in such form as may be prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by the grower or owner of such flax, (a) that the provisions of this Order have been complied with, or (b) that the grower had under flax in the year 1918 a total area not exceeding two statute roods, or (c) that the flax is not the produce of a fibre variety of seed.

(ii) take delivery of, or scutch, flax the property of any defaulter under this Order after receipt from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland of notification of default.

3. No person shall, without a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, purchase, sell, or offer for sale from or on behalf of, any grower of flax or any other person, any flax on foot, or unde-seeded flax straw saved for seed in compliance with the provisions of this Order.

4. Any person failing to comply with any provision hereof, or with any regulation or permit that may be made or issued hereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918.

THE FLAX SEED (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE SAVING OF FLAX SEED.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918, made by the Minister of Munitions on the 18th day of June, 1918, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland hereby prescribe the following Regulations for the purpose of the Order:—

I. *Selection of portion to be saved.*

The portion of one-eighth of the crop saved in compliance with the Order shall represent a fair average of the crop.

The area or areas selected for seed must not be irregular patches, but must have straight boundary lines.

The following will not be regarded as fair averages of the crop:—

- (1) Flax grown within a distance of four yards from a hedgerow.
- (2) Flax grown under the shade of trees.

2. *Drying.*

Immediately after the flax has been pulled, it shall be—

- (a) put into "gaits" or cones; or,
- (b) set up on its root end loosely and supported by stack rope, fencing wire, or hurdles; or,
- (c) tied loosely in very small beets or sheaves.

The flax shall then be left in the field to dry until it is in a condition to allow of its being put into "shiegs" ("barts," "rickles") or "huts."

While the flax is being dried by any of the foregoing methods it shall be turned carefully at intervals when necessary to prevent damage through heating and moulding.

When the flax is sufficiently dried it shall be tied neatly and put into "shiegs" ("barts," "rickles") or "huts," and kept in this form in the field until it is in a fit condition for stacking.

3. *Stacking.*

The grower shall, unless otherwise directed, permitted or required by the Department, stack the dried flax on his premises in such manner as will safeguard it from damage by the weather, vermin or other cause.

4. *De-seeding.*

The flax shall not be de-seeded before 31st December, 1918. The operation of de-seeding shall be conducted in such a manner as to avoid injury to the seed by breaking, crushing, or otherwise.

5. No method of drying, stacking, or de-seeding other than the foregoing shall be adopted unless approved in writing by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

6. If the entire crop or portion thereof be sold on foot or in a dried condition with the approval of the Department and the grower thereof has obtained from the purchaser or purchasers an undertaking in the Form (D) set out in the Schedule to these Regulations, the grower shall be relieved of all responsibility with regard to the saving, stacking and de-seeding of the flax so sold, and such duty shall devolve upon the purchaser or purchasers.

7. The Declaration referred to in Clause 2 (1) of the Order must be made in the Form (A, B, or C) set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

8. No grower or other owner shall sell or otherwise dispose of the portion of his flax-straw reserved for seed purposes, the flax-straw after the seed has been removed, or the seed when removed, otherwise than to persons duly authorised by the Department, and it shall be the duty of all such persons to comply strictly with any directions that may be given by the Department with regard to the acquisition, removal, handling of, or payment for such straw or seed.

9. The Department's officers shall have the right to inspect at all reasonable times all land under flax and the flax when pulled.

L. S.

IN WITNESS whereof the Department
have hereunto affixed their Official
Seal this 28th day of June, 1918.

(Signed), T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

DECLARATION FORM A.

I,.....of.....
 declare that no less than one-eighth of the 1918 flax crop grown or purchased by me has been dried and stacked on my premises at.....
 in the Barony of.....County of.....
 with the object of saving the seed therefrom in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and that the portion of the crop so dried and stacked represents a fair average of the entire crop.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

Signature of Witness.....

Address.....

DECLARATION FORM B.

I,.....of.....
 declare that the total area sown by me in the year 1918 with flax seed of a fibre variety did not exceed two statute roods.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

Signature of Witness.....

Address.....

DECLARATION FORM C.

I,.....of.....
 declare that the flax seed sown by me in the year 1918 was not seed of a fibre variety.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

Signature of Witness.....

Address.....

UNDERTAKING FORM D.

I,.....of.....
 hereby undertake that at least one-eighth part of the flax crop purchased by me on the.....day of.....191.....shall
 be reserved for de-seeding in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and that such flax will be retained until de-seeded on my premises at.....in the Barony of.....
 and County of.....

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

Signature of Witness.....

Address.....

Printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office,
 By BROWNE AND NOLAN, LTD., MARSH STREET, DUBLIN.

Wt. 38419—S. 277. 1,625. 12/18.